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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF CORBY



**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1971.



F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CORBY

Chairman of the Council
COUNCILLOR T. H. BAYLIFFE

Health and Housing Committee
COUNCILLORS

T. H. SYKES (*Chairman*)

J. R. CARR (*Vice-Chairman*)

J. McCORMICK

C. STEWART

W. MURPHY

Mrs. E. E. STEWART

J. SULLIVAN

W. McF. STEWART

P. McGOWAN

Clerk and Chief Executive Officer

G. B. BLACKALL, M.B.E., A.I.M.T.A., D.P.A.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.ch., B.A.O., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

(Medical Officer of Health Northamptonshire Health Division No. 2)

Secretary

Miss M. W. Langley

Chief Public Health Inspector

* ≠ ¶ G. WATERWORTH, D.P.A. (LONDON) C.S.I.B., M.Inst., P.C.

Assistant Public Health Inspectors

* + ¶ S. H. REED, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst., P.C.

* ≠ B. E. THWAITES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

Pupil Public Health Inspector

Post Vacant

Technical Assistant

Ø H. A. PANTHER

Clerical Officer

Mrs. J. ALCOCK

* Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

≠ Certified Smoke Inspector.

† Certificate of the Institute of Housing.

Ø Diploma of the Institute of Shop Acts Administration.

¶ Testamur of Public Cleansing.

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Telephone: KETTERING 2473

Area Health Office,

75 London Road,

KETTERING.

October, 1972.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CORBY

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the environmental Health of the Urban District of Corby. It also incorporates the Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population for 1971 is 47,940. This shows a reduction of over 1,000 persons in the statistics quoted for last year.

Notwithstanding this however, the number of Live Births recorded in the town for 1971 was 991 i.e. almost 1,000 and the Natural Increase i.e. the increase of births over deaths is 685.

It is apparent, therefore, that this reduction must be due to movement of population.

The Vital Statistics of the District, quoted in detail on Page 7 are in general, satisfactory but I have to record this year one death classed to Pregnancy and Childbirth, this being the first of its kind for ten years.

Little serious Infectious Disease occurred during the year but nearly 650 cases of Measles were notified. This is the largest number of cases that has occurred in the town since vaccination was begun in 1968. There were no fatal cases.

The next largest group of Communicable Disease was Gastro-Intestinal Infections; namely Dysentery, Gastro-Enteritis and Food Poisoning and this is fully described on Page 36

Only eleven cases of Infectious Hepatitis were notified during the current year and this figure compares with seventeen cases in 1970 and is in striking contrast with 1969 (over 150 cases) and 1968 (nearly 100 cases).

Nine new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, two of these being Inward Transfers from outside the County District.

In the Spring, routine sampling showed that the water supply in the Great Oakley area was unsatisfactory and it was found necessary to arrange for the installation of chlorination equipment. Mr. Waterworth deals with this matter in Section C of this Report.

In the Autumn I suggested that members of the staff should be offered vaccination against Influenza and the Council readily agreed. Sixty-five persons availed of the offer.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their support during the year and to Mr. Waterworth and Miss Langley for their assistance in the preparation of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH,

Medical Officer of Health.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Medical Officer of Health desires to express his thanks to the following for supplying material used in the compilation of this Report:-

Dr. W.J. McQuillan,
Northamptonshire County Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. J.V.L. Farquhar,
Medical Referee Kettering M.B. Crematorium

Clerk and Chief Executive Officer.

Director of Technical Services.

Estates Officer.

Civic Halls and Theatre Manager.

Pools Supervisor.

Corby Development Corporation.

Engineer and Manager, Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board.

Group Secretary,
Kettering & District Hospital Management Committee.

British Steel Corporation.

Manager, Department of Health and Social Security.

Manager, Department of Employment.

SECTION A.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD 1967 TO 1971

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Area of the Urban District (acres)	5,156	5,156	5,156	5,156	5,283
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	46,540	48,150	49,210	49,180	47,940
Number of Live Births	978	1,054	1,006	976	991
Legitimate	901	975	910	885	884
Illegitimate	77	79	96	91	107
Birth rate per 1,000 Population	21.1	21.9	20.4	19.8	20.7
Number of Still Births	14	18	16	16	7
Legitimate	11	17	12	15	6
Illegitimate	3	1	4	1	1
Still Birth rate per 1,000 total births	14.1	16.8	15.7	16.1	7.0
Still Birth rate per 1,000 Population	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Number of Deaths	246	249	256	317	306
Death rate per 1,000 Population	5.3	5.2	5.2	6.4	6.4
Death from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	1
Number of Infant Deaths	22	20	19	21	25
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births	22.5	19.0	18.9	21.5	25.2
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births	10.2	12.3	11.9	14.3	14.1
Early Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births	10.2	10.4	10.9	13.3	12.1
Perinatal Mortality rate (Still Births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total Live and Still Births)	23.2	26.1	26.4	29.2	19.0
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis including late effects ...	2	—	—	2	—
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	—	—	1	—
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	58	59	62	76	69
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age ...	1	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase in Population, i.e. Increase of Births over Deaths	732	805	750	659	685

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	(To 31.3.71)	5,156
	(From 1.4.71) ... + ...	5,283

Census Population:-

Year	Males	Females	
1951	8,723	8,020	16,743
1961	18,620	17,702	36,322
1971			47,716

Population (Registrar General's Mid-year Estimate 1971)	47,940
---	--------

Number of Inhabited Houses:	1951	4,412
	1961	9,803
	1971	13,962

Rateable Value	£3,142,753
------------------------------------	------------

Sum represented by Penny Rate	£31,280
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SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDING CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS

The social conditions of the District are good as is to be expected of a new town. There are adequate open spaces with facilities for sports and recreation.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the manufacture of iron and steel and associated with this are a number of allied trades. Building and Civil Engineering are also important and in addition, there are factories engaged in the production of footwear, clothing, foodstuffs, articulated trailers and electrical equipment.

The Department of Employment in Corby serves an area which comprises the Urban District of Corby, the Urban District of Oundle and several parishes in the Kettering and Oundle and Thrapston Rural Districts. The Corby Youth Employment Bureau, which deals with school leavers and young people under 18 years of age, covers the same area.

The total working population was estimated in June 1970, to be 28,658 The state of unemployment was:-

Registered unemployed on 10.1.72

803 men, 260 women, 47 boys, 52 girls.

Registered unemployed on 11.1.71

632 men, 187 women, 48 boys, 67 girls.

The rate of unemployment on 10.1.72 was 4.1% (3.3% January 1971) of the working population compared with the National percentage of 4.3

The Register of Disabled Persons kept by the Department of Employment contains the names of persons who are substantially handicapped yet capable of working. At a count taken in 1971 there were 471 men, 74 women, 5 boys and 1 girl on the Register.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS 1971

LIVE BIRTHS		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	465	418	884
Illegitimate	...	57	50	107
Totals		523	468	991
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Population		...	...	20.7
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 0.83)		...	...	17.2
STILL BIRTHS		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	2	4	6
Illegitimate	...	1	—	1
Totals		3	4	7
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)		...	...	7.0
DEATHS		Males	Females	Total
Number registered all causes		174	132	306
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population		...	...	6.4
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 2.45)		...	...	15.7
DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES		—	1	1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and Still births		...	...	1.0
DEATHS OF INFANTS (under 1 year)		Males	Females	Total
		12	13	25
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births		...	...	25.2
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		...	...	24.9
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births		...	...	28.0
DEATHS OF INFANTS (under 4 weeks)		Males	Females	Total
		8	6	14
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		...	...	14.1
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		...	...	12.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births (still births and deaths of infants under 1 week combined)		...	...	19.0

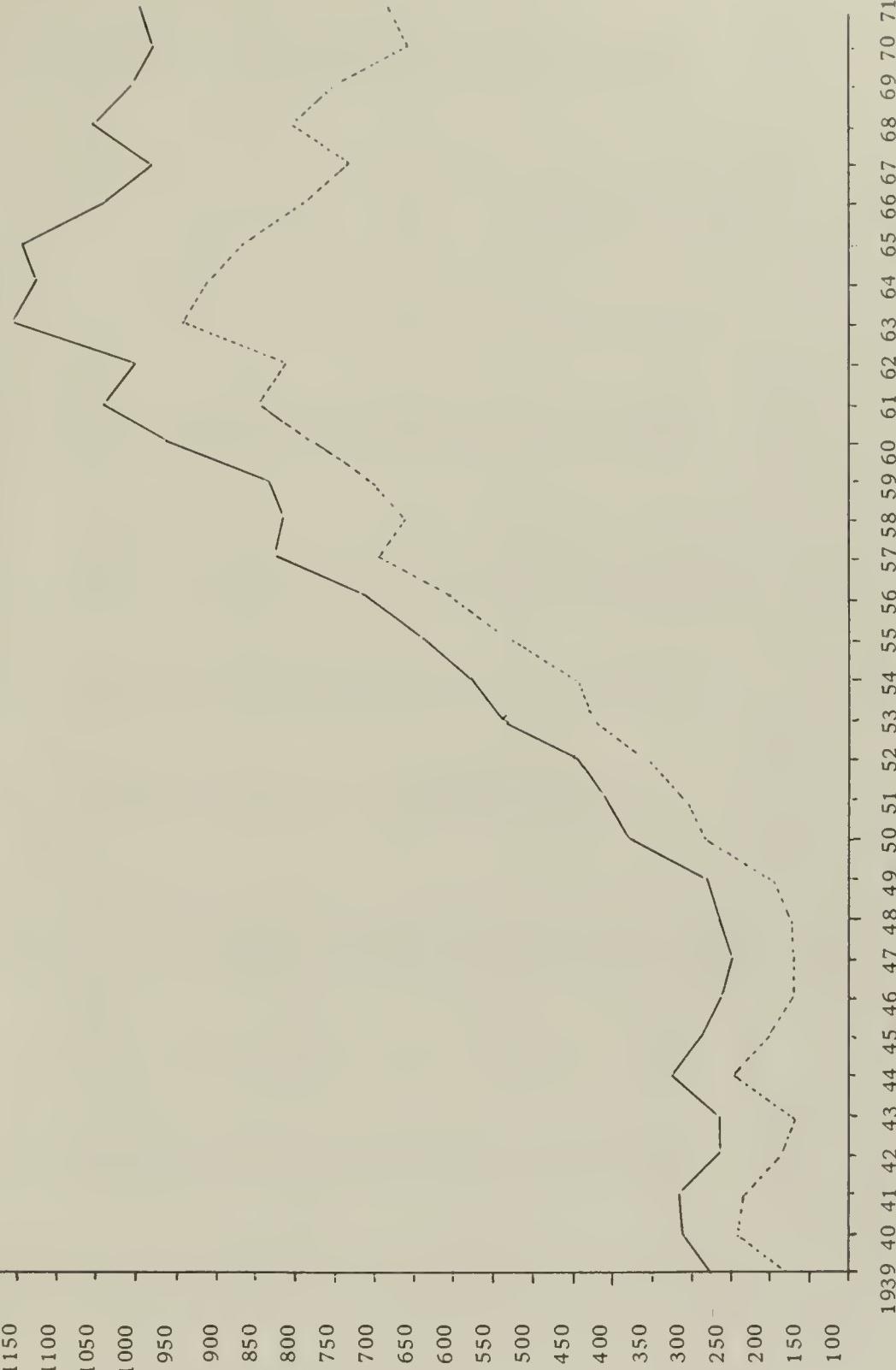
STATISTICS RELATING TO BIRTHS
LIVE BIRTHS 1939 - 1971

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Registered Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Population Corby U.D.	Rate per 1,000 Population Administrative County	Rate per 1,000 Population England & Wales
1939	11,300	276	24.4	15.1	15.0
1940	11,100	317	28.5	13.9	14.6
1941	11,330	319	28.2	13.5	14.2
1942	11,320	265	23.4	16.6	15.8
1943	11,220	264	23.5	17.9	16.5
1944	11,080	330	29.8	20.1	17.6
1945	11,330	290	25.6	18.9	16.1
1946	12,170	262	21.5	19.2	19.1
1947	12,450	255	20.5	20.4	20.5
1948	13,260	263	19.8	17.5	17.9
1949	13,970	282	20.2	16.2	16.7
1950*	15,700	380	23.7	15.7	15.8
1951*	17,000	409	23.6	15.6	15.5
1952*	18,250	449	24.1	15.5	15.3
1953*	19,720	542	24.2	16.2	15.5
1954*	20,360	573	24.2	16.2	15.2
1955*	23,830	639	23.1	15.5	15.0
1956*	26,240	716	22.9	16.7	15.7
1957*	28,530	827	24.3	17.0	16.1
1958*	30,620	815	22.1	16.9	16.4
1959*	32,730	838	21.0	16.6	16.5
1960*	34,700	966	22.8	17.7	17.2
1961*	36,890	1,043	22.9	18.0	17.6
1962*	39,460	1,005	20.4	18.4	18.0
1963*	41,390	1,158	23.2	18.6	18.2
1964*	42,770	1,130	21.9	19.1	18.5
1965*	44,610	1,143	21.3	18.8	18.1
1966*	45,550	1,036	18.9	18.5	17.7
1967*	46,540	978	17.4	18.0	17.2
1968*	48,150	1,054	18.2	18.8	16.9
1969*	49,210	1,006	16.9	18.1	16.3
1970*	49,180	976	16.4	17.7	16.0
1971*	47,940	991	17.2	18.5	16.0

*Corrected Figure

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS

Births
NATURAL INCREASE (i.e. excess of births over deaths)



YEARS 1939 - 1971

YEAR	INFANT MORTALITY		NEONATAL MORTALITY		STILL BIRTHS		MATERNAL MORTALITY	
	CORBY		CORBY		CORBY		CORBY	
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births
1939	18	65.2	50.0	15	54.3	10	34.9	37.8
1940	19	59.9	55.0	10	31.5	12	36.5	36.1
1941	22	68.9	59.0	9	28.2	11	33.3	34.4
1942	12	45.3	50.6	4	15.1	21	73.4	33.0
1943	18	68.2	49.1	10	37.9	10	36.5	30.2
1944	10	30.3	45.4	8	24.2	9	26.5	27.7
1945	18	62.1	46.0	9	31.0	4	13.6	27.6
1946	13	49.6	42.9	10	38.2	4	15.0	27.2
1947	18	70.6	41.4	11	43.1	22.7	9	24.1
1948	12	45.6	33.9	7	26.6	19.7	9	23.2
1949	10	35.3	32.4	8	28.4	19.3	8	27.6
1950	14	36.8	29.6	10	26.3	18.5	6	15.5
1951	7	17.1	29.7	4	9.8	18.8	11	26.2
1952	15	33.4	27.6	10	22.3	18.3	11	23.9
1953	14	25.8	26.8	11	20.3	17.7	12	21.7
1954	21	36.6	25.4	12	20.9	17.7	16	27.2
1955	13	20.3	24.9	10	15.6	17.3	20	30.4
1956	16	22.3	23.8	13	18.2	16.8	14	19.2
1957	26	31.4	23.1	17	20.6	16.5	24	28.2
1958	17	20.9	22.5	5	6.1	16.2	18	21.6
1959	14	16.7	22.2	11	13.1	15.9	16	18.7
1960	31	32.1	21.8	18	18.6	15.5	13	13.3
1961	31	29.7	21.4	23	22.1	15.3	13	12.3
1962	26	25.9	21.7	15	14.9	15.1	22	21.4
1963	23	19.9	21.1	18	15.5	14.3	19	16.1
1964	26	23.0	19.9	17	15.0	13.8	19	16.5
1965	33	28.9	19.0	22	19.3	13.0	16	13.8
1966	29	28.0	19.0	19	18.3	12.9	17	16.1
1967	22	22.5	18.3	10	10.2	12.5	14	14.1
1968	20	19.0	18.3	13	12.3	12.4	18	16.8
1969	19	18.9	18.0	12	11.9	12.0	16	15.7
1970	21	21.5	18.2	14	14.3	12.3	16	13.0
1971	25	25.2	18.0	14	14.1	12.0	7	12.0

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE, 1971.

LIST NO.	CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	Under 4 & Under 1 Year	AGES IN YEARS								
						1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
B18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases					1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M F	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M F	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M F	16	4	4	-	-	1	1	2	6	1	3	2
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M F	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(10)	Leukaemia	M F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	M F	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M F	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	M F	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B46(1)	Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M F	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B46(4)	Multiple Sclerosis	M F	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*	B26	M F	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B27	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M F	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B28	Hypertensive Disease	M F	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B29	Ischaemic Heart Disease	M F	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B30	Other Forms of Heart Disease	M F	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B46(6)	Cerebrovascular Disease	M F	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M F	16	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		M F	17	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		M F	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

1. POPULATION.—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of Population i.e. 30th June, 1971 is 47,940. The corresponding figure for 1970 was 49,180, giving a decrease in population of 1,240 in the 12 months.

The Natural Increase, i.e. a figure which represents the excess of births over deaths is 685. The Density of Population is 9.1 persons per acre and the Housing Factor 3.4 persons per house.

2. BIRTHS.—There were 991 live births in 1971, which is an increase of 15 in the number registered for the previous year. This gives a Crude Birth Rate of 20.7 per 1,000 population. The corresponding figure for 1970 was 19.8.

It will be apparent that the Birth Rate and Death Rate in any place is influenced by the age and sex distribution of the population so that in order that more exact comparisons can be made between one area and another the actual Rate is multiplied by a number called the Comparability Factor, the result being known as the Adjusted, or Corrected Rate. These Comparability Factors are supplied by the Registrar General and are based on the age and sex distribution as shown by the Census. For Corby the Birth Rate Comparability Factor is 0.83 and the Corrected Birth Rate standardised on the basis of age and sex composition therefore gives an Adjusted Rate of 17.2. The Adjusted Birth Rate of 17.2 compares with 16.4 for 1970 and the Provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales of 16.0.

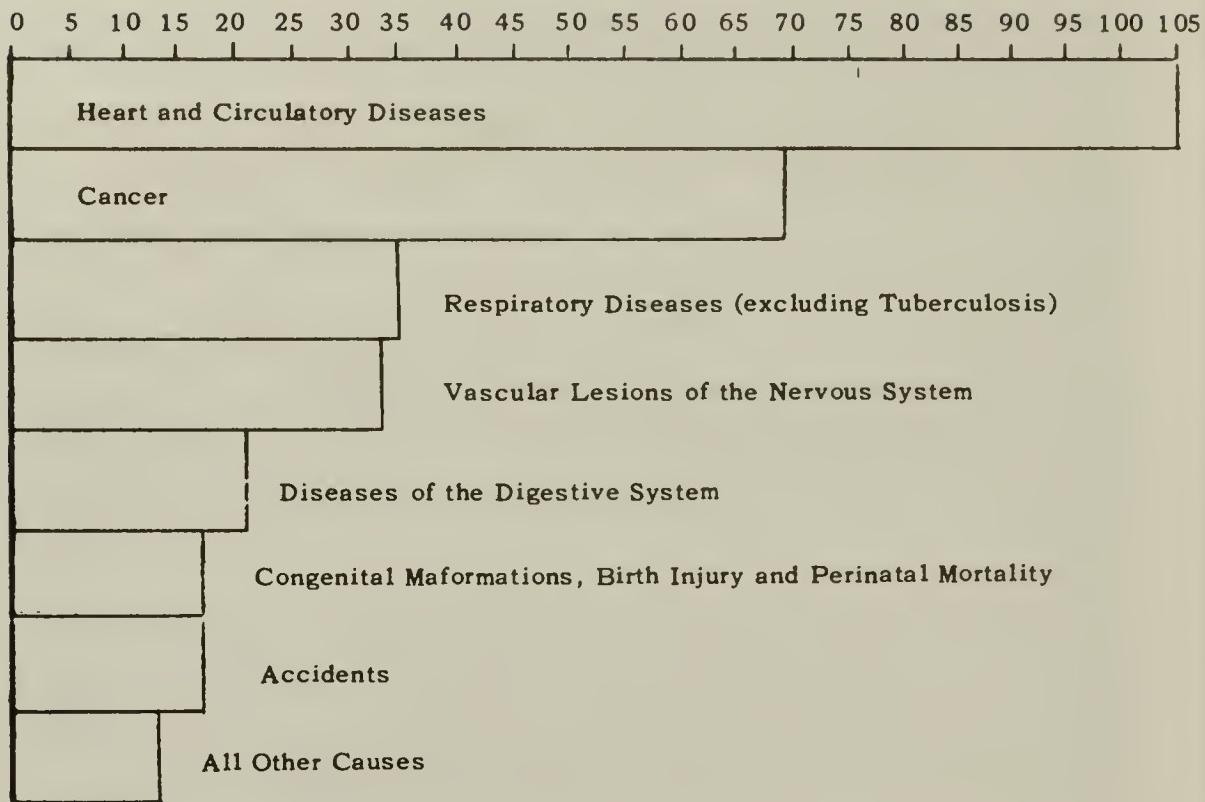
3. DEATHS.—There were 306 deaths from all causes in 1971. The Figure for last year was 317 and the corresponding Crude Death Rates are 6.4 and 6.4. In the same way as described in the case of 2. Births above, the Death Rate is standarised by the use of a further Comparability Factor. Its value for Corby is 2.45 and the Adjusted Death Rate corrected by means of this calculation is found to be 15.7. The provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales as a whole is reckoned by the Registrar General to be 11.6. Reference to pages 13 and 14 will show the total number of deaths
A short summary of this page is here appended.

Principal Causes of Death	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total	Rate Per 1,000 Population
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	105	34.3	2.2
Cancer	69	22.6	1.4
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	34	11.1	0.7
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	33	10.8	0.7
Diseases of Digestive System	20	6.5	0.5
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury and Perinatal Mortality	16	5.2	0.3
Accidents	16	5.2	0.3
All other causes	13	4.3	0.3
TOTAL		306	100.0
			6.4

The chief causes of death shown by this tabulation are Heart Diseases, Cancer Respiratory Diseases and an Apoplectic Stroke in that order.

Violent death accounted for 16 entries. Of these, motor vehicle accidents were responsible for 10.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH 1971.



- 4. DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.**—Of the 306 deaths during the year, 157 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Crematorium, giving a percentage 51.3.
- 5. INFANT MORTALITY.**—The number of infants dying in the first year of life is 25 and this gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 25.2 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figure for 1970 was 21.5 and the provisional rate for England and Wales as a whole is 18.0. The majority of these infant deaths, it will be seen from the accompanying table occurred in the first month. This method of expression is referred to as the Neonatal Mortality, and the rate for 1971 is 14.1 per 1,000 live births. The current rate for England and Wales is 12.0. It will be further seen that the principal causes of infantile deaths are Prematurity and developmental conditions, including malformations.

The causes of Infant Deaths, with age and sex were as follows:-

AGE	SEX	CAUSE OF DEATH
30 minutes	F	Respiratory Failure. Prematurity. (Autopsy)
1 hour	M	Extreme Prematurity.
2 hours	M	Multiple Congenital Malformations. (Autopsy)
7 hours	M	Neonatal Death. Prematurity. Maternal Toxaemia. (Autopsy)
9 hours	M	Intracerebral Haemorrhage. Anoxia. Post Maturity.
20 hours	F	Respiratory Failure. Prematurity.
39 hours	M	Prematurity. Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Accidental Ante-partum Haemorrhage.
1 day	F	Respiratory Failure. Prematurity.
1 day	F	Respiratory Failure.
1 day	F	Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Prematurity.
2 days.	M	Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Congenital Heart Disease.
3 days	M	Neonatal Death. Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Prematurity. Twin Pregnancy. Maternal Toxaemia.
12 days	F	Septicaemia. Meningocele.
3 weeks	M	Congenital Heart Disease.
5 weeks	M	Pneumonia. Bronchiolitis.
9 weeks	M	Tracheobronchitis. (Acute)
12 weeks	F	Lobar Pneumonia.
3 months	M	Cardiac Arrest. Respiratory Failure. Bronchopneumonia.
3 months	F	Pneumonia. Cystic Fibrosis. Hypoglycaemia.
5 months	F	Intestinal Obstruction. Intussusception. Mesenteric Adenitis. (Autopsy)
5½ months	M	Acute Bronchitis. (Sudden death). (Autopsy).
7 months	F	Cardio-respiratory failure. Congenital Heart Disease. (Triocular). Chest Infection.
7 months	F	Infiltrative Pneumonitis. (Autopsy)
8 months	F	Respiratory Infection due to Acute Bronchitis. Inquest
10 months	F	Asphyxia. Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. Fire in Home. Inquest.

- 6. STILL BIRTHS.**—The number of Still Births in 1971 was 7. The Still Birth Rate is 7.0 per 1,000 total births. The rate for 1970 was 16.1 and the current rate for England and Wales is 12.0. I append particulars of these deaths:-

SEX	CAUSE OF DEATH
M	Macerated Foetus. Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia.
M	Foetal Anoxia. Large Ante-partum Haemorrhage. Placenta Praevia.
F	Anencephaly.
M	Accidental Haemorrhage.
F	Hydrocephalus. Craniotomy Performed. (Autopsy).
F	Stillbirth. Premature Labour. Multiple Pregnancy.
F	Foetal Asphyxia. Prolapsed Cord.

- 7. MATERNAL MORTALITY.**—There was one death classed to pregnancy and childbirth in 1971 giving a rate of 1.0 per 1,000 total births. The National Rate is 0.17.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Urban District, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section relates to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than environmental health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for administration of some of these services under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

Liaison between County Council Services and District Council Services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a school Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.—The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton is available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases. The following specimens were examined during the year:-

Faeces..... 299

My thanks are due to Dr. L. Hoyle of the Public Health Laboratory Northampton for the bacteriological reports.

AMBULANCE SERVICES.—This is one of the services for which the County Council are responsible, and the area is covered by radio-controlled ambulances stationed at Corby and Kettering.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES.—The District Nursing, Domiciliary Midwife and Health Visitor Services are administered by the County Medical Officer of Health. The valuable Home Help Service continues to be extensively used. The Service relieves people of domestic worry during illness, in old age or in childbirth confinement.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.—Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis and vaccination against Smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Health Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

A vaccine for the protection of infants against Measles is available and, in accordance with the policy of the County Health Department, a campaign for the control of and, it is hoped, ultimate eradication of this disease, was commenced in the Autumn of 1968.

THE CIVIC CENTRE

The Civic Centre, covering an area of six acres, was officially opened on October, 20th, 1965, by the Rt. Hon. R.H.S. Crossman, O.B.E., M.P., Minister of Housing and Local Government. The newly constructed buildings on this site comprise:-

- (a) Administration Block including Council Chamber and Committee Rooms.
- (b) Civic Halls. This building houses a large multi-purpose hall, a Civic Theatre with seating accommodation for over 500 people, and a small Functions Room.
- (c) Swimming Pool. This is a covered heated pool of Championship size 110 feet by 42 feet, with five racing lanes, a Spectators' Gallery with seating accommodation for about 450 people, a Cafe and Sunbathing Terrace.

Ample car parking space encircles the buildings.

Great advantage is taken of the amenities provided at the Swimming Pool and it is a pleasure to place on record that this project has been entirely successful.

The presentations at the Civic Theatre attempt to cater for a wide range of interest. The Ballroom and Civic Halls are popular for various functions.

A Civic Halls and Theatre Manager has been appointed to administer the day to day running of the Civic Halls and Theatre and a Pool Supervisor is responsible for the Swimming Pool.

NUFFIELD DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

This Centre, opened in 1954, was built as a joint venture by the Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust and the Oxford Regional Hospital Board. It was originally intended as a pioneer experiment and its aim was to provide facilities for the use of General Practitioners and Consultants.

In this way it was hoped to provide a common ground for the integration of the three branches of the National Health Service.

The Centre is situated on open parkland and sheltered by woodlands and adjoins the Maternity Unit. It is easily accessible from all parts of the town and the surrounding district. The grounds have been laid out, planted and maintained by the Urban District Council of Corby. Ample space has been reserved for future hospital development.

In addition to the diagnostic facilities which are provided there is a well equipped Physiotherapy Department and also an Operating Theatre for minor surgery.

Consultant Clinics covering a wide range of medical specialities are regularly held.

The Diagnostic Centre has been extended by the addition of six Examination Rooms and two Consulting Rooms.

This accommodation opened in August, 1967, provides further space for Ante-natal Gynaecological and Orthopaedic services.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

OXFORD REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD:-

NUFFIELD DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE, COTTINGHAM ROAD. Clinics are as follows:-

MONDAY:

9.00 a.m.	Dermatology. (First Monday in the month).
8.45 a.m.	General Medicine.
9.00 a.m.	Chest (Diagnostic)
2.00 p.m.	General Surgery (First and third Monday in the month)
2.00 p.m.	Orthopaedic (Second, fourth and fifth Monday.)
2.00 p.m.	Obstetric.
2.00 p.m.	Child Psychiatry.

TUESDAY:

9.00 a.m.	Orthopaedic
9.00 a.m.	Gynaecology (Alternate weeks).
9.00 a.m.	Physical Medicine.
2.00 p.m.	Ear, Nose and Throat.
2.00 p.m.	Psychiatry
2.00 p.m.	Paediatric.

WEDNESDAY:

8.30 a.m.	Orthopaedic
10.30 a.m.	General Surgery.
2.00 p.m.	Ophthalmology.
2.00 p.m.	Psychiatry

THURSDAY:

8.30 a.m.	General Medicine (First, third and fifth Thursday).
8.45 a.m.	General Medicine (Second and fourth Thursday).
9.00 a.m.	General Surgery.
9.00 a.m.	Chest (Treatment).
2.00 p.m.	Sub. Normality (First and third weeks in the month).

FRIDAY:

9.00 a.m.	Orthopaedic.
9.00 a.m.	Dermatology.

9.00 a.m. Paediatrics.
2.00 p.m. General Medicine (Alternate weeks).
2.00 p.m. Obstetrics and Gynaecology

AN APPOINTMENT SYSTEM IS OPERATED FOR ALL THE CLINICS ON PAGES 19,20.

KETTERING AND DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL

CASUALTY AND DAILY FRACTURE CLINIC. 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Monday to Friday (inclusive).

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC.—(Out-Patient Department) Every Tuesday:—
(Women) 4.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
(Men) 5.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

NORTHAMPTON GENERAL HOSPITAL

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC.—(Old Out-Patient Block)
(Women) 5.15 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Monday
2.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Friday

(Men) 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Wednesday
5.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Friday

CORBY MATERNITY UNIT

This Unit, opened in 1961, was built by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board with funds provided by the then Ministry of Health as a General Practitioner Maternity Unit to meet the need for local hospital maternity services in an area with a very high birth rate at a distance from the district hospital centre. Consultant architectural services for the scheme were provided by the staff of the Architectural Division of the Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust.

The accommodation includes two first stage labour rooms, two delivery rooms and twenty lying-in beds. The unit deals only with normal deliveries. Cases requiring specialist attention are either admitted or transferred to the Maternity Unit, at St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering or to the Barratt Maternity Hospital, Northampton.

COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS: — The Central Health Clinic, Stuart Road.

The main Local Authority Health Services in the town operate from this Clinic. Health Visitors, Midwives, Nurses and the Local Home Help Organiser have their offices here. There are two Dental Surgeries.

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS:—

Central Health Clinic, Stuart Road — Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Pen Green Lane Clinic. — Every Tuesday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Beanfield Bungalow Clinic — Every Monday and Thursday 2.00 p.m.

RELAXATION AND PARENTCRAFT CLASSES:

Central Health Clinic, Stuart Road — Every Tuesday and Thursday 2.30 p.m.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS:

Beanfield Clinic — Every Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Pen Green Lane Clinic — Tuesdays 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
— Thursdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Central Health Clinic, Stuart Road — Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

FAMILY PLANNING AND CYTOLOGY CLINICS – By appointment.

Central Health Clinic Stuart Road — First, Tuesday, 1st, 3rd, and 4th Wednesday and
4th Friday of the month 6.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

Second Wednesday of the month 2.00 p.m. to 4.00
p.m.

I.U.D.

— Last Wednesday 6.00 p.m.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951. — SECTION 47:— These Acts empower Local Authorities to require compulsory admission to hospital in certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people.

No formal action was taken under this Section of these Acts in 1971. Several cases, about whom I was consulted, were visited but it was possible to deal with these by increasing the amount of domestic support and domiciliary help which they were receiving.

SECTION 50 — It was necessary during the year to take action under this section in respect of the burial of one infant female.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS — There are over 150 Voluntary Organisations in Corby and many of these undertake useful work in helping the aged, the needy and the sick. There follows a brief description of some of the activities:—

CORBY HOME SAFETY COMMITTEE:—

The Corby Home Safety Committee was established in 1961. It consists of four members nominated by the Urban District Council and the Medical Officer of Health ex officio also has a seat on the Committee. The Chief Officers of the following services:— Police, Fire and Ambulance sit on the Committee as well as the Estates Officer and representatives of the Development Corporation, the Old People's Welfare Committee, the British Red Cross, the Gas and Electricity Boards and the Corby Trades Council.

Mrs P. Parslow has held the joint appointment of Home and Road Safety Officer since 1970. Talks to clubs, exhibitions and quizzes have been held during the year. I desire to acknowledge the valuable help received in these activities from the Health Education Section of the County Health Department.

2. CORBY OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE:—

The excellent work of this Committee continued during 1971. Three holidays were arranged in the Spring and Autumn when pensioners were able to visit Southsea, Cliftonville and Scotland.

Fund raising took the form of a House-to-house Collection, a sponsored walk and a band concert. Most of the Afternoon Clubs took part in a successful Bazaar which was held in November.

The sale of Welfare Foods increased during the year.

The Chiropody Service continued most effectively and many old people received treatment.

A second wheelchair was purchased by the Committee.

Many visits have been made to the sick and housebound; advice and help has been given whenever necessary to the ever increasing number of pensioners.

3. CORBY AND DISTRICT NURSING CARE COMMITTEE:—

This Committee also carries on very generous work by visiting the chronic sick at home and in hospital and by providing them with presents and essentials. At Christmas the Committee visits and gives gifts to Old Age Pensioners and the housebound.

4. WOMEN'S ROYAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE (W.R.V.S.):—

The W.R.V.S. carry on very useful public work in Corby such as the distribution of Welfare Foods at the Clinics; the provision of clothing and furniture to families in need and the distribution of Christmas parcels to these families. The "Meals on Wheels" Service is administered by the W.R.V.S. thirtyfive meals are served twice a week and during 1971 3,538 meals were delivered.

5. PETERBOROUGH DIOCESAN FAMILY AND SOCIAL WELFARE COUNCIL

6. ST. JOHN AMBULANCE

7. CORBY RED CROSS DISABLED CLUB:-

The Club has been busy over the year on various fund raising projects. Being self-supporting, the aim is a two-edged one, it keeps the Club running and secondly provides members with interests in which they can participate.

Membership showed a slight increase during 1971. Among the various speakers was one of particular interest, Mr J. Perez, Public Relations Officer, Corby Development Corporation, who showed a model of the proposed Phase II of the new Town Centre. Members were able to discuss the feasibility of access and parking etc. for disabled persons.

Once again, Corby Club met the Northampton Club at Wicksteed Park, Kettering where they enjoyed tea and a chat. For the Annual Outing in June, Hunstanton was chosen.

Deviating from the usual Christmas Party, a Christmas Dinner was held in a local hotel.

Thanks are due to all those who helped the Club in many ways. Transport is still proving a headache but the Club lives in the hope that this problem will eventually resolve itself.

8. CORBY CHEST, HEART AND TUBERCULOSIS CARE GROUP:-

At the end of the year, 83 patients, suffering from Tuberculosis and other chest complaints, were under the care of this small hard working Committee.

Monthly visits were made to patients in hospital and bi-monthly visits to patients at home. The Committee has paid out nearly £700 in the form of grants to patients and their dependants as well as delivering Christmas parcels.

An outing to Woburn Abbey was arranged for patients who were fit to travel.

Many efforts were arranged to raise funds for this worthy cause. Unfortunately, the Committee has now only one car available which has meant that transport could only be provided in an emergency.

9. NATIONAL SPASTIC SOCIETY, CORBY AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

10. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE TOWN AND COUNTRY ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

11. NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

PLAYLEADERSHIP IN CORBY

The year 1971 saw several changes in the Council's playleadership scheme, in particular the departure of the existing Playleader and the appointment of a new one who now operates under the management of the Council's Parks Superintendent.

As always, accommodation proved to be a problem, with the decision, for instance, to utilise the Darley Dale Road play centre premises as an old people's day centre. New premises, however, were in course of construction or improvement by the end of the year, at Saxilby Close on the Lincoln Estate and Woodnewton Way (ex Old Boys Club). Both centres are due to be opened early in 1972 and promise to be popular.

DANCING

New activities were introduced to the playleadership scheme, e.g. elementary dancing instruction for girls from 4 years to 15 years. This proved to be very successful and larger premises had to be hired to cope with the increasing flood of over 100 children attending each week. A professional dancer and an assistant gave instruction throughout the year which was highlighted with outdoor dancing displays and culminated in a very colourful and successful Christmas show at the Council's Civic Theatre. Keep fit classes were also introduced for the mothers of children attending and a second dancing centre was about to open by the end of the year providing two venues for this popular activity.

JUDO

This sport continued to be extremely popular both with boys and girls and coaching took place on 5 days of the week involving 140 children. Over 60 of these attended tournaments where medals and trophies were awarded.

SWIMMING

To assist parents, coaches were organised to transport children throughout the town who wished to attend the Council's free swimming tuition sessions at Corby's swimming pool.

FOOTBALL

The Sunday Streets Football League was re-organised to give team managers more freedom to run the scheme and enable playleadership staff to concentrate their energies elsewhere. This policy proved successful and 18 teams involving over 300 children participated in football every Sunday afternoon throughout the Autumn and Winter. Professional football coaching sessions were held during the Summer and Winter with coaches provided by the local Northamptonshire Football Association, and recently a representative team played a trial game for Leicester City Football Club in front of football scouts looking for talented players. One boy was selected and another is under consideration.

GENERAL PLAYLEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

As in the past, the scheme was widened during the Easter, Whitsun and Summer holidays with additional outdoor centres brought into use and temporary additional staff employed to see that the children of the town participated in the other wide range of activities not mentioned above. Many outings were organised to zoos, seaside resorts and other places of interest to children. Film shows were provided at the Civic Theatre during the Autumn and Winter using old silent film comedies.

ONE O'CLOCK CLUBS

An additional (5th) One O'Clock Club was opened during 1971 to cater for children under 5 and their mothers. The usual play activities tea and chat etc. was punctuated by organised outings, talks and special events. One new experiment was the organising of bowling sessions at the town's bowling centre where a supervised creche was arranged for the children whilst the mothers competed at bowls on reduced terms.

A closer liaison was made with the town's Tufty Club organisers to bring road safety education to the little ones.

BOOKLET

One new venture during 1971 was the preparation and publication of an illustrated booklet on Corby's playleadership scheme. This has proved to be very useful but has quickly become out of date.

Every effort will be made to ensure the continued success of the scheme during 1972 and arrangements are being made to organise the town's carnival under the playleadership scheme.

PRIORS HALL GOLF COURSE

Priors Hall Golf Course is about four miles from the Town Centre. This eighteen-hole Course which has a total length of 6,636 yards and a par score of 72, was constructed by the Council on land leased from The British Steel Corporation and restored after the extraction of iron ore by open-cast working. The Club house, which is constructed on piles, includes a lounge, dining room, bar, ladies room, changing rooms, locker rooms, greenkeeper's stores and professional's shop and has ample car parking space. The Course which was officially opened in July, 1967, has quickly become popular with golfers from Corby and the surrounding area.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

A piped water supply is provided to every house in the town by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board with the exception of the village of Great Oakley. This village was brought within the Urban District when the New Town boundary was extended in April 1967.

In 1970 routine sampling of the village drinking water indicated that four were satisfactory, two suspicious and seven were unsatisfactory. Consequently when staff time was available a survey of this supply was carried out and a detailed report dated 22nd March, 1971 was submitted to the Health and Housing Committee.

The survey indicated that as a matter of urgency chlorination of the water supply should be carried out forthwith in order to sterilise it at the source. The well owners who also own the majority of houses in the village co-operated and installed at their own expense, chlorination equipment which provided an immediate short term answer.

Consideration was then given to the water supply of a public house which now provided a comprehensive catering service to a wide section of the public. A large water main owned by the Board was found to be in close proximity and the Brewery concerned agreed at their own expense to discontinue using the well water and obtain their supplies from the Water Board.

Improvements were then carried out to the effluent drainage system from the septic tank serving the public house, this was piped away from the site under an adjoining highway to discharge 50 yards downstream.

In my opinion these measures should only be regarded as short term ones and every effort made to provide drinking water from the Water Board and install water carried sewerage to replace the existing septic tanks and cesspools. Meanwhile no further housing development should take place within the village until this is done.

Twenty-five samples were submitted for bacteriological analysis, eight of which were found to be unsatisfactory and one was suspicious.

Sixteen other samples of drinking water were submitted for bacteriological analysis and all were reported satisfactory by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

FLUORIDE CONTENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY:—The town water supply contains 0.11 parts of naturally occurring Fluorine per million parts of water, and the Great Oakley Estate. 0.035.

SWIMMING BATHS:—Sixteen samples were taken for bacteriological examination from the open air pool at Samuel Lloyd Secondary Modern School and the indoor pool at the Civic Centre. All of these were considered to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE:—The Willow Brook diversionary culvert to Harper's Brook was commenced and the work was still in progress at the end of the year. The Constable Road sewer to provide additional foul water capacity from the Danesholme Area was also constructed.

A new bridge and flood prevention works were built at Great Oakley in conjunction with the Welland and Nene River Authority.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL:—The new filters constructed during 1970 have now matured and the Sewage Treatment Works is discharging a satisfactory effluent.

TRADE WASTE:—One new consent was agreed during the year. This related to a small and relatively innocuous trade waste. One factory ceased to discharge industrial waste.

In respect of one firm, samples generally were unsatisfactory, but new pre-treatment plant has now been installed at the factory and initial results show improvement.

GULLY EMPTYING:—Approximately 5,600 road gullies were regularly cleaned on a pre-planned basis during 1971.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.—After fourteen years, the West Glebe tip was closed for refuse disposal in July 1971. During this period approximately 600,000 tons of refuse was deposited in the tip. Part of the old tip has been fully reclaimed and is now being prepared for recreational use and the North end should be reinstated by the end of the year.

During May, June and July the new tip site was prepared at Rockingham Gullet. It was found necessary to construct a 1 in 12 road ramp and to infill the base of the ramp with 800 tons of rubble as a foundation for the vehicle turntable. A dam was built midway across the West end of the tip and approximately half a million gallons of water was pumped off the site. The first load of refuse was tipped on 20th July, 1971 and the tip has been used successfully since that date. The new tip should provide facilities for about 20 years at the present rate of intake.

Approximately 14,000 tons of refuse is disposed of annually. A further 28,000 tons of other material, consisting of clay and sub-soil, is accepted at the tip and used mainly for covering purposes.

REFUSE COLLECTION.—Refuse is collected from 14,049 domestic premises, 4,728 commercial premises, 48 industrial premises, 43 places of entertainment, 34 educational and cultural premises, 102 miscellaneous premises making a total of 19,004 premises.

In line with the increase in the amount of refuse from domestic premises, the Council has standardised the 3½ cubic feet black plastic bin except where sacks are used. This has the effect of reducing the surplus refuse overflowing the bin and providing extra space and capacity for the householder. Generally, the 3½ cubic feet bin is sufficient to contain a week's refuse. Unfortunately, due to the rapid increase in the amount of packaging, it may well become necessary to find an alternative receptacle of suitable dimension to cater with this expansion.

Large items of discarded household furniture are removed by special collection free of cost on application.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT.—Four 7 cubic yard skips are sited round the district for use by the general public and this has proved a most successful service. Provision has been made for further containers to be sited at convenient places.

LITTER BINS.—There are now about three hundred litter bins sited throughout the town and sixty five of these are located within the town centre complex. On average, 22 cubic yards of litter is removed from them each week. The above figure is a fair indication of the use made by the general public of these containers. However, it is to be regretted that with all these facilities available the public still scatter litter without any thought of the social consequences. All litter bins and Council vehicles display anti-litter slogans and schools have been asked to give the matter publicity.

MANUAL SWEEPING.—Sixty-four miles of roadways, and a considerable acreage of greensward is litter-picked each week. Shopping precincts are cleaned daily and evening sweeping by mechanical means is being adopted with considerable success. Approximately thirty cubic yards of litter is removed in this way each week. Illegal dumping of rubbish still occurs, but this is decreasing. I feel that this is due to the publicity given to the service provided and a specially mounted publicity campaign which was designed to make people litter conscious.

MECHANICAL SWEEPERS.—At times dust deposits in the Stephenson Way area near the steel works are very dense and heavy. On average, about 30 tons of these deposits are mechanically removed each week. The work load for each mechanical sweeper is pre-planned and worked to a schedule. Mechanical footpath sweeping particularly during the evenings has been a great success and is responsible more than any other factor in removing litter and keeping the town tidier.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—A new convenience in the Farmstead Road shopping precinct was opened in August. Nine toilets are now sited throughout the town and cleaned on a daily basis. All these toilets have been subject to misuse and abuse. The walls have been sprayed with a variety of paints from the ordinary oil based paints to synthetic types which are very difficult to remove. The old conveniences at the Jamb have been rebuilt and improved and new conveniences are in course of completion to replace the old unit in Rockingham Road. A new convenience of high standard is being designed for use in the new Town Centre extension and is due to be opened in the summer. It will contain a separate compartment for disabled persons of each sex.

DOG CATCHER.—Following Ministry consent to the necessary Order, the Council embarked on providing this new service because of the large number of dogs running loose in packs in the town. The Dog Catcher, appointed on a part-time basis, has handled this problem very well and with tact and enthusiasm. The result has been a marked decrease in this nuisance.

CEMETERIES.—

	Shire Lodge	Rockingham Road
Number of new graves opened	101	4
Graves re-opened	16	9
Number of Urn Burials	7	—

PUBLIC MORTUARY.—The facilities provided at the Cemetery Chapel at Rockingham Road are of high standard and include a six-tray refrigerated storage cabinet, elevating trolley, autopsy table and hoses, sinks with hot and cold water, changing room, sanitary accommodation, viewing room with separate public entrance and equipment based on the Department of Health and Social Security's recommendations.

The following table indicates the certified cause of death in the case of those persons whose bodies were accommodated at the mortuary:—

Cause of Death	Number of Occasions when Mortuary was used
Natural Causes	13
Accidental Death	1
Suicide	—

DISINFECTION.—Disinfection of premises is carried out with Formaldehyde Gas and Bacteriocidal Sprays. Disinfectant is issued on request and free of charge to cases or contacts of notifiable diseases. Facilities for the steam sterilisation of bedding, mattresses and clothing previously available at St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering were discontinued and the premises used at Sarrington Lodge for these purposes were demolished prior to the land being sold for housing purposes.

Consideration was, therefore, given to providing these services and consultations with interested bodies, including the County Medical Officer of Health, took place. It was decided to combine these services with a store and office for the Rodent Control Operator. These proposals received the approval of Council for consideration in 1972/73.

SECTION D.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

HOUSING ACTS:-

(1) INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	139
(b) Number of inspections formal or informal, made for the purpose	255
2. Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:-	—
(a) Number found during the year	—
(b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year	—
3. Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	139

(2) HOUSES DEMOLISHED:

	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Persons Displaced	No. of Families Displaced
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Not in Clearance Area: As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936. — — —

(3) UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
--	-------------	-----------------------

1. After informal action by Local Authority	96	—
2. After formal Notice Under the Public Health Acts	—	—

HOUSING STATISTICS

NEW HOUSES ERECTED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY IN 1971:-

Number of Council dwellings erected up to 31.12.70	3,275
Number of dwellings erected by the Council in 1971	12
Total number of Council dwellings at 31.12.71	3,313
Applications registered on the Joint Housing List in 1971	1,466

HOUSES ERECTED BY CORBY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:-

(a) Houses erected by the Corporation (including its own sale houses but excluding any built by private enterprise) up to 31.12.70	*7,229
(b) Houses erected during the year to 31.12.71	264
(c) Total number of Houses erected by the Corporation...	<u>7,493</u>

*Includes 5 dwellings now changed to non-housing uses.

HOSTELS:- There are two hostels within the District providing a high standard of accommodation for 163 males.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1961:—The following is a list of factories on the register on the 31.12.71 (Total 92).

Industry	No.
Agricultural Woodwork ...	1
Basic Slag Grinding ...	1
Biscuits ...	1
Bread and Confectionery ...	3
Chemicals ...	1
Closing ...	4
Clothing ...	9
Corsets ...	1
Dental Mechanic ...	2
Drycleaning ...	3
Electrical Automobile Equipment ...	1
Electrical Repairs ...	9
Footwear Repairs ...	3
Gas Appliance Repair ...	1
Iron and Steel ...	1
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	1
Jobbing Engineering ...	2
Joinery ...	6
Light Engineering ...	1
Mica Components ...	1
Motor Body Repairs ...	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs ...	17
Narrow Fabric Weaving ...	1
Nut Packing ...	1
Optical Engineering ...	1
Potato Crisps ...	1
Printing ...	2
Sausages and Pies ...	9
Trailers ...	2
Tyre Repairs and Fettling ...	2
Underwear ...	1
Waste Paper Baling ...	1
Wire Drawing ...	1

SECTION 110.—At the end of the year there were 31 persons registered as outworkers whose premises had been inspected.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 are to be found at the end of the report.

AIR POLLUTION

INDUSTRIAL SOURCES.—It is acknowledged by all who desire to protect what natural amenities remain and reclaim some that have been destroyed "that smoke knows no boundaries". There appears to be a need and a use for a liaison panel between representatives of industry and officers of the Local Authority. There is a need for sponsored publicity, to inform the public of abnormal occurrences and remedial action taken. A public announcement after three weeks of aerial bombardment by tons of grit and dust is more likely to tarnish a public image than appease a wrathful citizen. It is envisaged that from a panel of this nature could be constituted technical sub-committees subject to demand, dealing in addition to atmospheric pollution, river, water, noise, food, solid and liquid waste pollution.

In keeping with domestic fuel users the industrial and commercial spheres are changing over to natural gas. From an environmental health point of view this is ideal, smoke grit and Sulphur gases disappear from the chimney emissions leaving only water vapour and carbon dioxide gas. Many industrial complexes have converted wholly to gaseous fuels or adopted a "planned interruptible supply". The latter refers to schemes in which the gas supply may be cut off at peak-use times necessitating a temporary change-over to a secondary fuel such as oil. When this type of scheme operates chimney heights have to be

sized according to the worst sulphur gas producing conditions to ensure minimum polluted conditions at all times at ground level. The low viscosity oils produce less sulphur dioxide, for example gas oil i.e. 34 second oil has approximately 0.75% sulphur content. Heavy high sulphur 9.50 second oil has 3.5% sulphur content. The use of liquefied petroleum gas (L.P.G.) as a standby alternative fuel is the most suitable, in that it does not produce any pollutants, does not require any increase in chimney height and is stored on site in large tanks and utilises the same burners.

INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION.—Industrial processes which are registerable under the Alkali Works Regulations Act 1906—1961 and include iron and steel making, gas and coke production are controlled by H.M. Alkali Works Inspectorate.

The Department through its Health Inspectors maintains a scrutiny over the operations carried on and discharges to atmosphere, are investigated with the Company. Since Nationalisation there has been a noticeable increase in the awareness of the Corporation's responsibilities in the field of solid, liquid and gaseous pollution.

A ring of 5 deposit gauges is sited around the steelworks and these stations record each month the deposition of grit and dust. The annual average deposit per month expressed in milligrams per square metre from 1967 to 1971 is set out below:-

Year	Deposit/ Mg/sq.m.
1967	159
1968	194
1969	209
1970	255
1971	250

Two continuous volumetric analysis instruments, which determine the concentration of smoke particles and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere, are sited in Pen Green Lane and the Mortuary, Rockingham Road.

The annual average deposits for smoke particles and sulphur dioxide expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre are set out below.

PEN GREEN LANE		MORTUARY	
Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
1966	44	50	48
1967	40	47	34
1968	40	40	43
1969	42	44	40
1970	32	39	37
1971	28	35	32

The above figures indicate that whereas the smoke density in sulphur dioxide show a trend improvement since 1966, the deposited solids collected are increasing.

The installation of a third electro-static PRECIPITATOR at the BOS Plant was completed in March 1971. At the same time, the construction of three 70 foot gas conditioning towers was completed. This improved gas conditioning and treatment, together with the increased capacity, should enable better maintenance schedules for this equipment. Work commenced on a new sinter plant with attendant electro-static gas cleaning equipment which should be completed in March 1972. When this new sinter plant comes into operation, two older plants with inferior gas cleaning equipment will be closed down.

DOMESTIC SOURCES:-

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS:- The extension of domestic smoke control areas remained in abeyance pending a return to normal of the supply of solid smokeless fuels. Fortnightly inspections of the solid fuel stocking grounds were carried out by your Health Inspectors and liaison maintained with the Regional Fuel Officer.

Throughout the year supply did meet the demand due to increased production by the manufacturers and a reasonably mild winter.

The Council installed some 562 gas operated central heating systems during the year in their own houses thus releasing some 1,250 tons of solid smokeless fuel for use on open grates elsewhere in the town, plus another 600 tons from the installation of solid fuel heating systems. There has been an increase in the choice by householders to use the convenience smokeless fuels, i.e. natural gas, oil or electricity as fuels for house heating and this consumer reaction has reduced the local demand for solid smokeless fuel.

The two established Smoke Control Areas comprising 1,136 acres with 7,600 houses are still in force. It is desirable that when consideration is given to the establishment of further Smoke Control Areas a long term policy should be adopted to obviate the unsatisfactory 'stop-go' progress of recent years.

AIR POLLUTION MEASUREMENT.—Daily measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere continued during the year at the following sites:—

(a) Volumetric Smoke Density and Sulphur Dioxide Instruments:—

- (i) Mortuary, Rockingham Road.
- (ii) Pumping station, Pen Green Lane.

The apparatus used at these sites are the electrically phased 8 port instruments. Analyses are made by your Health Inspectors using standardised methods laid down by the Ministry's Warren Spring Laboratory at Stevenage to whom all results are channelled for national collation and investigation. These measurements enable the extent of the pollution to be kept under supervision and whenever situations develop where controlling measures can be applied these are implemented in the interests of the citizens.

(b) Deposit Gauges:—

Continuous measurement of particulate matter deposited from the air was carried out at the following sites:—

- (i) Water Station, Geddington Road.
- (ii) Police House, 53 Rockingham Road.
- (iii) 3 Byron Road.
- (iv) 37 Larratt Road, Weldon.
- (v) The Garage, Weldon.

All the instruments used are sited for a particular purpose, that is, for the continuous measurement of known or potentially offending dust and grit sources to give the requisite information to assist in effecting abatement or minimising air pollution nuisances. Used as a measure of past performance in controlling air pollution, measurements over a long term can provide conclusive evidence of trends.

The average deposited solids expressed in milligrammes per square metre per day over the town increased annually from 1966 to 1970 with virtually no change in 1971. The following table shows the average annual figures for total undissolved deposited matter at the various gauge sites:-

DEPOSITED MATTER

(average expressed in milligrams per square metre per day)

Year	Stanion Lane	Sec. Mod. School	*3 Byron Road	Larratt Rd Weldon	The Garage Weldon	Average Deposits
1961	290	312	298	—	210	300
1962	328	312	118	223	210	238
1963	298	407	162	220	215	260
1964	340	433	177	210	210	274
1965	437	367	155	268	373	320
*1966	197	260	117	158	237	197
1967	173	162	90	157	213	159
1968	228	324	102	134	184	194
1969	221	451	127	116	132	209
1970	273	494	104	170	235	255
1971	284	327	184	122	233	250

*From 1966 the figures listed are in respect of 'Total Undissolved Matter' whereas on previous years the figures represent 'Total Undissolved and Dissolved Matter'.

*Gauge at Studfall Junior School re-sited 30.9.69.

NOISE CONTROL.—The public are becoming more conscious of pollution in its various forms and "noise pollution" is beginning at long last to receive formal attention. Unless noise is controlled within the next five years it will seriously interfere with the comfort and well being of the individual citizen.

Whilst noise cannot be totally eliminated, much more can and should be done to reduce it, prevent it and abate it. Public opinion is favourable towards a new Noise Abatement Act which would bring about greater control of premises and roads creating an excessive high level of noise in the neighbourhood of houses. Meanwhile each Local Authority should ensure that the existing noise levels are not allowed to increase.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The number of premises used for the manufacture, preparation and sale of food within the District was 319, an increase of 5% and for the purpose of inspection and investigation 998 visits were made.

Structurally these premises fall into three classes, the old premises which would require major alterations in order to comply with the present day requirements. Post 1950 properties which whilst satisfactory when first constructed do not now meet present demands from the point of view of storage, preparation, sales and presentation techniques. The principal problem being the limitation of original facilities which cannot now meet the demands of expanded trading. In one supermarket the electricity supply cable is now inadequate. The third category consists of food premises constructed in the last decade in which close attention has been given to the demands of food hygiene at the planning stage, with private developers and the Development Corporation.

The opportunity must not be squandered or sacrificed for any reason of expediency to ensure that all food premises and shops now being erected in the new Town Centre precinct meet present and future requirements.

It is now an accepted fact that only the regular and frequent inspection of food premises with immediate discussion of problems and practices will bring about improved standards in food premises. Just so long as cases of Dysentery and Food Poisoning continue to occur so does the need to educate food handlers and subject this type of premises to regular scrutiny.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The following 50 food samples were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton. Of these 1 was considered unsatisfactory.

Samples	Number examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity
Sausages	4	-
Sausage Rolls	8	-
Pork Pie	5	-
Steak and Kidney Pie	3	-
Pasties	4	-
Hamburgers	2	-
Beefburgers	2	-
Stew	4	-
Ham	2	-
Prawns	1	1
Braised Beef	1	-
Mince	3	-
Roast Beef	1	-
Roast Lamb	2	-
Stewed Steak	1	-
Roast Pork	1	-
Pineapple Cream Cake	1	-
Veal and Ham Pie	1	-
Cured Pork Loin	3	-
Cured Veal	1	-
TOTAL	50	1

It should be noted that it is the duty of the District Council to enforce the Food and Drugs Act 1955 which includes the registration of food premises, ice cream and food preparation as required under the Act, the Food Hygiene Regulations, the examination of all types of food stuffs with regard to its fitness for food and bacteriological standards. The sampling of food for chemical analysis was carried out by the County Council who arranged for the examination of 294 samples.

MILK SUPPLY.—There are two dairy farms within the District. The Northamptonshire County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority, have delegated their duties under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 to this Council. Licences under these Regulations are valid for a period of five years and at the end of the year the number of licences issued under these Regulations is detailed below:—

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

Pasteurised — dealer	33
Sterilised — dealer	23
Untreated	—
Ultra Heat Treatment	7

OPEN MARKET.—A market is held on Friday and Saturday each week and 185 inspections were made to exercise supervision over food stalls. Infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were rectified informally after written or verbal notification had been given.

The closure of Corporation Street to traffic will result in an increase in the number of market stalls and a corresponding need to increase the provision of washing facilities to be provided for personnel, equipment and food. Operational experience dictates that the Local Authority should make available a supply of water, wash-hand basins and facilities for the washing and sorting of food and equipment except in those cases required by law to provide these facilities on the stall.

The number of wash-hand basins, and facilities for washing equipment and food are now insufficient, hence the opportunity to regularise the position must be taken.

SECTION F.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1968.

The infectious diseases to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health under these regulations are:-

Acute Encephalitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Acute Meningitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Acute Poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing Fever
Cholera	Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery (Amoebic or Bacillary)	Tetanus
Food Poisoning	Tuberculosis
Infective Jaundice	Typhoid Fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping Cough
Malaria	Yellow Fever
Measles	

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES:-In this section the notifiable infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis, which occurred during the year is summarised:-

Disease	No.
Measles	644
Bacillary Dysentery	38
Infectious Hepatitis	11
Whooping Cough	6
Food Poisoning	6
Acute Meningitis	2
Acute Encephalitis	2
Scarlet Fever	1
Total	710

MEASLES:-Six hundred and forty-four cases were notified in 1971 and six of these cases required hospital treatment. There were one hundred and thirty-six cases last year. This is the largest number of cases since 1967 when eight hundred and thirty-five notifications were received.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS:-Routine immunisation of infants under one year with Triple Antigen was continued during the year. Immunisation is carried out either by the family doctor or at the County Health Department's Clinics.

DIPHTHERIA:-has been absent from the District since 1945.

WHOOPING COUGH:-Six cases were reported and were nursed at home. Twenty cases were recorded in 1970.

ACUTE MENINGITIS:-Two cases were notified, one in November in a man of nineteen years and the other in December in a child of four months. Both cases were treated in hospital.

ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS:-Two cases occurred, one case in May and the other in August, both were young children and were treated in hospital.

POLIOMYELITIS:-There have been no cases in the Urban District since 1961. Immunisation with Sabin Vaccine is carried out routinely at the County Health Department's Clinics and also by the family doctors.

SCARLET FEVER:-One case was recorded this year; there were two cases in 1970.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISEASES

BACILLARY DYSENTERY:—Thirty-eight cases of Bacillary Dysentery, involving seventeen homes, were notified. Three cases were due to *Shigella Flexner* (one family) and thirty-five cases were due to *Shigella Sonnei* (fifteen families). Six patients were treated in hospital. In 1970 forty-one cases were notified.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS:—An outbreak of Gastro-Enteritis occurred in Beanfield Infants School in March. At its peak about one hundred children were absent from school.

Thorough disinfection of taps, toilets, floors and furniture was undertaken under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors and the outbreak had subsided by the end of the month.

FOOD POISONING:—Six cases of Food Poisoning, involving five families, were reported. None of these cases required hospital treatment. The causative organism in one case was due to *Salmonella Brandenburg* and was contracted outside the District. One case was due to *Salmonella Infantis* and in two other cases the type could not be established. The remaining two cases were due to *Salmonella Typhimurium*.

An interesting episode of Food Poisoning involving *Salmonella Typhimurium* originated at a wedding reception held in Corby on the 5th August.

Following the reception, twelve guests became ill with symptoms of Food Poisoning. Two of these persons were Corby residents and the others came from Rushden, Wellingborough and Kettering.

It was found that the cook who prepared a Prawn Cocktail served at the reception was a carrier of the organism which caused the illness although she herself was in good health. She was, therefore, responsible for transmitting the illness to the wedding guests.

All the people who became ill after the reception and the cook carrier satisfactorily cleared up with treatment.

INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS:—Eleven cases of Infectious Hepatitis were notified during the current year compared with seventeen cases in the previous year. The high figures reported in 1969 (over 150 cases) and 1968 (nearly 100 cases) have not again been repeated.

SMALLPOX:—There were no cases.

In four instances it was necessary to keep under surveillance, for fourteen days, travellers returning from areas in which Smallpox is endemic.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN:—Fourteen cases of Cholera occurred in the Provinces of Barcelona and Valencia in the first week of September.

It was necessary to keep eighty-seven residents of this County District under surveillance for a short period on their return to this country from holiday in Spain.

LEPROSY:—Under the Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1966 Leprosy is now notifiable to the District Medical Officer of Health.

No notifications were received.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1971 was 9 (5 respiratory and 4 non-respiratory). Comparative figures for the preceding ten years are given below, together with the mid-year estimates of the population.

Year	Population	Cases Notified						Inward Transfers
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total *		
		M	F	M	F			
1961	36,890	7	16	2	3	28		7
1962	39,460	15	15	—	4	34		7
1963	41,390	8	7	1	5	21		3
1964	42,770	26	15	1	1	43		7
1965	44,610	10	14	2	3	29		12
1966	45,550	17	7	1	4	29		4
1967	46,580	9	10	1	4	24		5
1968	48,150	11	4	1	2	18		2
1969	49,210	11	6	2	3	22		6
1970	49,180	8	3	1	5	17		5
1971	47,940	4	1	1	3	9		2

*These figures include inward transfers.

Of the new cases two were inward Transfers (one respiratory and one non-respiratory), their ages were: Male 37 years and Female 62 years. Twenty-two names were removed from the Register as healed, 8 cases removed to other districts.

No deaths were classed to Tuberculosis, but two patients died from other causes.

The following table summarises the known cases of Tuberculosis in the Corby Urban District as at 31st December, 1971:-

Tuberculosis	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	30	11	41
Non-Respiratory	6	20	26
TOTAL	36	31	67

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS.—This table shows the number of deaths registered, with the death rates during the decennial period ending 31st. December, 1971:—

Year	Tuberculosis—all forms including late effects			Rate per 1,000 Population	
	Males	Females	Total	Corby U.D.	Administrative County
1962	1	1	2	0.05	0.05
1963	2	—	2	0.05	0.03
1964	1	—	1	0.02	0.05
1965	1	—	1	0.02	0.03
1966	—	3	3	0.07	0.04
1967	—	2	2	0.04	0.04
1968	—	—	—	—	0.01
1969	—	—	—	—	0.04
1970	2	—	2	0.04	0.02
1971	—	—	—	—	0.04

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS. 1925.—These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during the year.

WEEKLY RATE OF NEW CLAIMS FOR SICKNESS BENEFIT.—The Manager of the local office of the Department of Health and Social Security supplies a weekly return of the number of new claims for sickness benefit made by insured persons in the Corby area. These figures cover Corby and the adjacent parts of the Rural Districts of Kettering and Oundle and Thrapston. The average number of new claims during the year was 268.

NEW CLAIMS FOR SICKNESS BENEFIT, 1971.

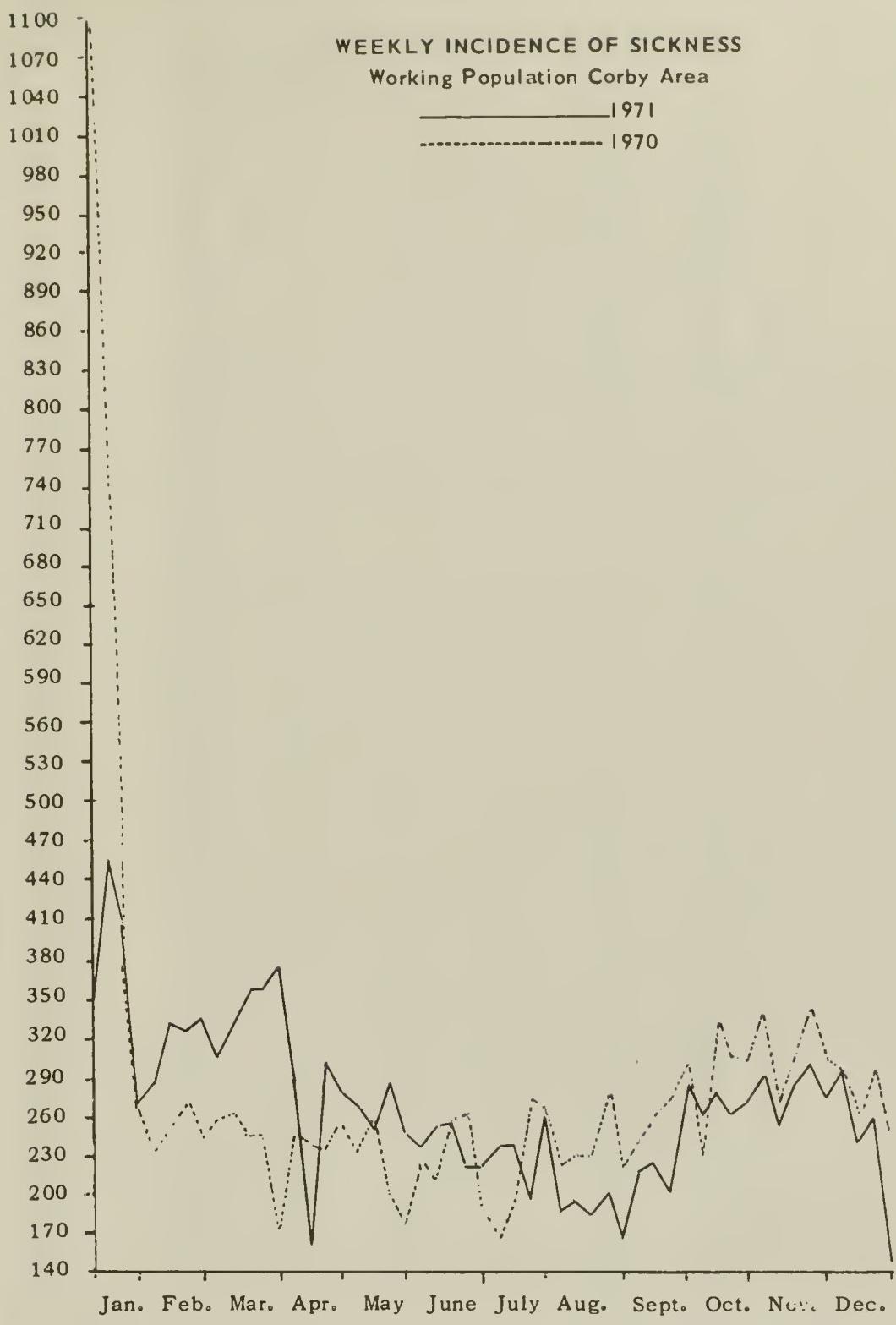
JANUARY	5th	342	FEBRUARY	2nd	288	MARCH			
	12th	456		9th	330		16th	355	
	19th	407		16th	320	2nd	306	357	
	26th	267		23rd	333	9th	332	30th	375
APRIL	6th	284	MAY	4th	270	JUNE			
	13th	163		11th	253		15th	252	
	20th	302		18th	288	1st	236	22nd	224
	27th	281		25th	249	8th	250	29th	220
JULY	6th	237	AUGUST			SEPTEMBER	7th	218	
	13th	237		17th	188		14th	228	
	20th	196	3rd	189	24th	204	21st	201	
	27th	263	10th	195	31st	162	28th	289	
OCTOBER	5th	261	NOVEMBER			DECEMBER	7th	298	
	12th	284		16th	289		14th	240	
	19th	264	2nd	294	23rd	300	21st	260	
	26th	270	9th	254	30th	274	28th	146	

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.—Thirty-eight members of the Council's staff were passed as medically fit for duty during the year.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1960 AND ROAD SAFETY ACT, 1967. (Heavy Goods Vehicle Driver Licensing). Fourteen of the Council's drivers were medically examined during the year and passed as fit to drive a heavy goods vehicle.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961. SECTION 42.—Three contacts of cases of Infectious Diseases were temporarily suspended from their occupations on my certificate during the year and became entitled to compensation under Section 42 of this Act.

The total amount of compensation paid by the Council was £259.06.



MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis). 1971

Diseases	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Measles	4	4	6	5	4	5	50	59	31	208	174	94	644
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Whooping Cough	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	6
Infectious Hepatitis	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	11
Bacillary Dysentery	-	4	7	7	9	2	-	-	.5	3	1	-	38
TOTAL	5	8	17	12	19	11	52	66	36	212	177	95	710

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis). 1971

Disease	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Measles	27	48	68	60	112	312	10	3	4	-	-	-	644	6	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	6	-	-
Infectious Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	3	-	11	1	-	-
Bacillary Dysentery	2	-	3	6	1	14	2	1	5	3	1	-	38	6	-	-
TOTAL	32	48	74	68	113	330	12	6	15	7	5	-	710	17	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1971.

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-34	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-44	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-54	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
55-64	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	1	1	3	—	—	—	—

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CORBY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the privilege to present my 15th Annual Report on the activities of the Public Health Inspectors relating to Environmental Health matters within the district. The particulars reported in the following pages and referred to in Section B, C, D, E, and F, amply illustrate the nature and extent of the work undertaken by this Department and testify to the sustained programme to protect the general public from impaired health and the constant threat of environmental pollution. These activities being restricted only by the limited establishment and resources available to provide the necessary services, which have not kept pace with the continued expansion of the town, particularly in the realms of food control in factories, shops and health education.

There is a growing awareness of the many facets of man-made pollution and these are creating emotional responses in many quarters. Some of the fears expressed are alarmist in the extreme and to stabilise the situation it should be clearly stated that the solution to problems of environmental pollution can be solved given the adequate resources necessary.

Nationally we are entering an era of change, hitherto members of the public health team have been directly involved in housing repair, the growth of offices, factories and the pattern of shopping development in the new precincts and the elimination of pollutants from the atmosphere. Now the opportunity will arise when this practical experience in environmental health can be utilized in the framing of future policies only if the management structures adopted provide for this available expertise to be consulted on these matters.

The domestic smoke control programme entered a period in the doldrums due to the fear that supplies of solid smokeless fuel would cease. In fact this never happened and much valuable time was lost. It is now more desirable than ever that on the resumption of clear air activities a long term programme policy in respect of smoke control areas be adopted.

A survey of the water supply to Great Oakley village was carried out which resulted in the installation of sterilizing plant pending the provision of a supply from the Water Board. There is no main drainage in this area and until the present proposed scheme is installed, no housing development whatsoever should take place in the village, otherwise additional pollution will result from the discharge of effluent into the existing water course.

Close liaison was maintained with the British Steel Corporation and the Alkali Works Inspector throughout the year. An additional form of pollution appears to be on the increase i.e. stubble burning on surrounding arable land. In the important field of environmental health education, I regret to report little or no progress. Such activity which did take place in this important subject was undertaken outside office hours, none was possible during normal business hours due to over-commitments in other spheres.

My thanks are extended to Members of the Council for the help and encouragement afforded to me in the execution of old and new duties relative to the environment and to officers of other Departments I would like to express my appreciation of their assistance. Finally I wish to acknowledge the loyal support and enthusiasm shown by all members of the staff throughout the year.

Yours obediently,
G. WATERWORTH
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

1. INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.—

(a) INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS. Environmental conditions prejudicial to health are detected by your Public Health Inspectors during day to day duties and immediate action is taken as a result. In addition to this constant control, the Department receives complaints either written or verbal, and during the year 272 were received.

The volume and diversity of duties undertaken during 1971 are illustrated in the classified statement of visits and inspections by your staff, reproduced below.

Details of Visits and Inspections

Ref.	1971.	Ref.	1971.
	No.		No.
1 Food and Drugs Act	1,641	28 Factories without power	1
2 Dairies and Milk Shops	60	29 Building works	159
3 Ice Cream Samples	36	30 Outworkers' Rooms	32
4 Other Samples	115	31 Bakehouses	5
5 Butchers' Shops	99	32 Schools	2
6 Fishmongers and Poulterers	20	33 Shops Act	79
7 Greengrocers etc.	36	34 Petroleum Acts	132
8 Grocers and Other Food Shops	361	35 Vacant land Dumps	16
9 Fried Fish Shops	17	36 Common yards and passages	15
10 Food Vehicles	493	37 Cinemas	—
10a Vending Machines	120	38 Vermin	179
10b Food Containers	24	39 Noise Abatement	58
11 Ice Cream Premises	37	40 Atmospheric Pollution	564
12 Restaurants	183	41 Hostels	—
13 Other Food Premises	43	42 Septic tanks and Cesspools	7
14 Public Market	185	43 Pet Animals Act	3
14a Stalls	60	44 Miscellaneous Visits	237
15 P.H. Act-Dwelling Inspections	114	45 Administration	—
16 P.H. Act-Dwelling Reinspections	115	46 O.S.R. Act	138
17 P.H. Act-other than dwellings	151	47 O.S.R. Act Re-visits	42
18 P.H. Act-re inspections other than dwellings	200	48 Housing Act	25
19 Drainage Inspections	300	49 Reinspections Housing Act	1
20 River, Stream and Water Supplies	309	50 Overcrowding	1
21 Swimming Pool	34	51 Houses let in lodgings	—
22 Caravans and Sheds	61	52 Infectious Diseases-Visits	102
23 Stables and Piggeries	—	53 Infectious Diseases-Revisits	358
24 Rats and Mice Infestations	143	54 Civic Amenities	282
25 Factories — with power — foods other than meat	65	55 Hackney Carriages	258
26 Factories-with power-Meat products—		56 Examinations of Deposited Plans	50
27 Factories-with power-other than food	68	57 Health Education Lectures	41

(b) IMPROVEMENTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.—In accordance with the conditions found during the various inspections reported in the above table, 27 informal notices were served for the abatement of public health nuisances, housing defects and sanitary conditions.

The general condition of the majority of dwelling houses occupied at the end of 1971 was satisfactory. Approximately 95% of the dwellings are of modern construction and are provided with modern amenities. The older properties including dwelling houses situated in Great Oakley, are ripe for the application of a co-ordinated scheme of improvement to provide modern amenities comparable with the majority of dwelling houses in the town. This may be achieved when the recommendations made by the consulting Architect to the Development Corporation regarding the development of the old village are implemented.

2. **DRAINAGE**—The inspection and testing of existing drainage systems involved 300 inspections during the course of the year. In all cases the repair and reconstruction of defective drains was carried out without delay.
 3. **PEST CONTROL**—For many years an active policy has been pursued in relation to the control of rodents and insect pests and the establishment of a permanent points baiting system has enabled the Department to secure a firm control of this aspect of man's environment. All complaints are investigated without delay and baiting technique put into effect immediately. The number of premises disinfested for the purpose of eradicating domestic pests notably cockroaches, earwigs, silver fish, fleas, bugs and wasps decreased to 125.

A greater degree of control over industrial and commercial food premises is now required, due to the direct importation of food stuffs in containers which pass through the ports unexamined and arrive in Corby where the seals are broken open and the food examined for fitness.

The present establishment of only two Inspectors does not permit the introduction of annual contracts together with a system of survey and supervision of treatment for the eradication of insects, rats and mice. A charge is made for this service in respect of business premises on a "time and material" basis; no charge is made for work carried out in domestic properties.

The importation of foreign produced foods, particularly nuts of various kinds which are prone to insect infestation has greatly increased. A range of gas chambers are now in regular use for disinfecting imported food stuffs with methyl bromide.

Repressive measures were carried out in respect of infestation on the surface of the land and within buildings as indicated in the following table:-

CONTROL OF RATS IN SEWERS.—The systematic poisoning treatment of the public sewers continued during the year and the results obtained in the treatment of sewers have undoubtedly had a beneficial effect in reducing the amount of infestation on the surface. The result of the sewer maintenance treatment indicates that the problem has been effectively contained.

SEWER MAINTENANCE TREATMENT

	May 1969	Oct. 1969	May 1970	May 1971
Number of manholes baited	93	47	47	47
Number of manholes showing partial take	—	—	—	—
Number of manholes showing complete take	—	—	—	—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RAT CONTROL CAMPAIGN.—The above campaign resulted in the establishment in 1969 of five District Committees throughout the County and a County Committee consisting of District Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen. The objects of these committees were to co-ordinate action on a County Rat Campaign in all areas in November each year, to report back on results and to act as a sounding board for problems and discussions. The achievements were not spectacular but served to encourage the less enthusiastic Authorities to improve their rodent control activities and by means of lectures to keep all member Authorities up to date with current developments and thinking in rodent control work.

Throughout this period the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food provided all the secretarial facilities to enable these committees to function and the response from Local Authorities, the National Farmers Union and the Press was good. However in September, it was announced that the activities in pest control by the Ministry Staff would be reduced, the servicing of committees would cease, as would the surveys and inspections of farms under the Pest Act and together with the provision of publicity. Subsequently the participating Authorities of No.4 District Committee, which includes Corby resolved to continue with the Local Authorities undertaking the committee administration. This withdrawal of Ministry participation will result in a deterioration of the standard of rat control in this County and their action is regretted. It is hoped that Local Authorities will undertake these additional responsibilities readily and ensure that they are in fact carried out.

FERAL PIGEONS

The hazard to health and detriment to amenity resulting from feral pigeons has been recognised for several years and measures taken over this period by the department have resulted in virtual clearance of this problem from the town and Civic Centre.

4. FOOD CONTROL

(a) UNSOUND FOOD — The initial examination and testing of various foods, other than the butcher's meat, before distribution to the public is undertaken by the manufacturers themselves and Local Authorities exercise little or no control until the foods reach the wholesale and retail channels. This calls for regular inspection of all types of food in shops, bakehouses, canteens and factories. Decisions on the fitness of various foods for human consumption have to be made week by week, and where foodstuffs are judged unfit for food, traders surrender them for destruction. The following types of food were destroyed in the quantities stated during the year:—

Frozen Foods	818 lbs.
Canned Fruit	1,026 lbs.
Canned Meat	620 lbs.
Containers	1,181 lbs.
Miscellaneous	917 lbs.
 TOTAL	 4,562 lbs.

(b) During the year thirty-seven complaints were received of contamination or spoilage of food as set out in the table below:-

COMMODITY	NO.	CONDITION
Bread	2	Foreign bodies
Cheese	1	Mould
Meat Pies etc.	15	Mould
Milk	4	Foreign bodies
Confectionery	2	Mould
Others	13	Mould, foreign bodies

(c) **FOOD PREMISES.**—A high standard of food hygiene was maintained during the year in respect of the preparation, storage and sale of food and it is gratifying to report generally compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Exceptions to the general rule necessitated the service of 26 notices 26 of which were complied with by the end of the year, as shown in the table below. A total of 998 inspections were made in respect of 319 food premises, excluding food vehicles.

REGULATION	NATURE	NUMBER OF	
		Offences	Abated
7	Cleanliness of Equipment	5	5
9	Protection from contamination	—	—
16	Sanitary Conveniences	1	1
18	Provision of wash-hand basins	2	2
21	Washing facilities (for equipment)	2	2
23	Ventilation	6	6
25	Cleanliness and repairs	10	10
TOTAL		26	26

The following table shows the various classification of the retail food trades subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970:-

		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1.	Greengrocer — Wholesale	...	...	—	—
2.	Grocers ...	...	27	27	25
3.	Grocer/Butcher	...	1	1	1
4.	Greengrocers ...	...	10	10	3
5.	Greengrocer/Butcher	...	2	2	2
6.	Greengrocers/Fishmongers	...	2	2	2
7.	Greengrocer — stores only	...	—	—	—
8.	Grocers/Greengrocers	...	4	4	3
9.	Flour Confectioners	...	11	11	8
10.	Flour Confectioners/Grocers	...	2	2	2
11.	Mixed Business	...	1	1	—
12.	Chemists	...	10	10	9
13.	Biscuit Packing	...	1	1	1
14.	Potato Crisp Manufacture	...	1	1	1
15.	Bakehouses	...	3	3	3
*16.	Milk Depots	...	3	1	—
17.	Butchers/Food Manufacturers	...	10	10	10
18.	Butchers	...	9	9	9
19.	Butchers/Fishmongers	...	2	2	2
20.	Butcher/Fishmonger/Greengrocer	...	—	—	—
21.	Grocers/Off-licences	...	2	2	2
22.	Sweet Confectioners	...	20	20	5
23.	Ice Cream	...	12	12	12
24.	Wines and Spirits (Off-licence)	...	8	8	—
25.	Public Houses and Licensed Premises	...	30	30	30
26.	Multi-department Stores	...	7	7	7
27.	Fishmonger	...	1	1	1
28.	Fishmonger/Fish Frier	...	—	—	—
29.	Fish Frier	...	6	6	6
30.	Hotels/Hostels	...	5	5	5
31.	Canteens — Schools	...	28	28	28
32.	— Factories	...	32	32	32
33.	— Others	...	16	16	16
34.	Catering — Public Halls	...	22	22	22
35.	— Snack Bars	...	5	5	5
36.	— Cafes	...	9	9	9
37.	— Cafe/Confectioner	...	3	3	3
38.	— Cafe/Fish Frier	...	3	3	3
39.	Community Centres	...	2	2	2
*40.	Food Vehicles	...	63	—	—
41.	Mineral Water Depot	...	1	1	—
42.	Preparation rooms serving Food Vehicles	...	3	3	3
43.	Contract Catering	...	2	2	2
44.	Food Vehicle Depots	...	—	—	—
45.	Nut Packing	...	1	1	1

- Column (i) Number of premises.
 Column (ii) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 18 (Provision of wash-hand basins).
 Column (iii) Number of premises to which Regulation 21 applies. (Provision of sinks).
 Column (iv) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 21.

*Premises not subject to Regulation 18 and 21 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970.

The number of mobile food vehicles or shops operating within the District was 63 at the end of the year which compared with 319 permanent food premises. This has created additional work for the Health Inspectors in enforcing the Hygiene Regulations in respect of a migrant fleet of vehicles operating outside normal shop and office hours.

The influence of inspection has resulted in a gradual improvement in the standard of premises and vehicles and the need to concentrate more on the personal hygiene of the food handler has become apparent.

There are 87 premises which are required to be registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The business carried on in these premises varies from the

manufacture and sale of ice cream to the preparation of preserved foods and meat products, all of which are carried out in a satisfactory manner. The premises registered or recorded at the end of the year were as follows:-

Manufacture of ice cream	...	...	2
Sale of ice cream — prepacked	...	...	52
— open	...	...	—
— Vans	...	...	5
— Mobile Factories	...		24
Number of inspections of premises	...		37
Preparation of preserved food	...	...	38

SAMPLING OF ICE CREAM — The results of the 14 bacteriological examinations of ice cream, set out below, are satisfactory.

Methylene Blue Reduction Test

	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
Local producers — open	2	—	—
External producers — open	6	—	—
Manufactured on vehicle		—	—	—
External producers — prepacked		6	—	—

EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES — The following is a summary of the 33 milk samples submitted for Bacteriological and Phosphatase examination during 1971

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue Reduction Test		Phosphatase		Turbidity	U.H.T. Test
	S	Not S	S	Not S	+	-
Pasteurised	16	1	17	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	5	—
C.I. Past.	5	—	5	—	—	—
Past. Hom.	1	—	1	—	—	—
U.H.T.	—	—	—	—	—	1

'S' denotes Satisfactory

U.H.T. denotes Ultra High Temperature

5. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951. — The premises and conduct of the businesses in respect of which two licences were issued at the beginning of the year were satisfactory.

6. STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT. — In the interest of public safety the department undertakes the supervision of installations for the storage of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures. The supervision of installations and testing of underground tanks necessitated 132 inspections in addition to the scrutiny of plans for new installations. The number of storage licences issued was 37 and the income from licence fees amounted to £174.00.

REMOVAL OF OLD MOTOR VEHICLES — Action was taken in the year under review leading to the removal of 39 abandoned vehicles. Vehicles which are complete and can be towed away are removed free of charge. Vehicles which have been partly dismantled can be disposed of at a fixed charge of £2. In those cases where an owner fails to remove a vehicle as required under the Act a charge of £4 is made.

STAFF.—There were no changes in the staffing position of the Department during the year. The present establishment of two was determined in 1962 and is inadequate to deal with the minimum statutory requirements and resulted in a short fall of inspection control in all sections of the work including 65.5% in restaurants and 22.4% in food premises. The workload of the environmental health section was quantified at the end of the year and all duties were critically examined and in order to effectively carry out their legal responsibilities the Council require two Health Inspectors additional to the present establishment.

Notwithstanding these internal pressures I wish to acknowledge the loyalty and effort of all members of the staff to maintain and improve the environmental circumstances of the area throughout the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(a) **REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTION.** — Premises in which assistants work less than a total of twenty-one hours per week and premises occupied as a family business are exempt from the provisions of the Act. Offices occupied by a Local Authority, Government Offices and offices within the curtilage of factories are the responsibility of H.M. Factory Inspector. In consequence, the Council's register does not show the total number of premises within the Urban District.

Since the Act became operative all premises have received a general inspection and for the year under review 313 general inspections were carried out and 83 re-inspections were made.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number regd. during year.	Number of premises regd. at end of year.	Number of premises receiving general inspection during year.
Offices	—	69	69
Retail Shops	3	209	209
Wholesale shops and Warehouses	—	2	2
Catering estabs. open to the public and Canteens	—	30	30
Fuel Storage Depots	1	3	3
TOTALS	4	313	313

Total number of visits of ALL kinds to these premises in 1971 was 697.

N.B. "general inspection" means any inspection of premises to which the act applies which is undertaken to ascertain whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments are complied with.

(b) CONTRAVENTIONS OF THE ACT. — During the year 104 contraventions were found relating mainly to lack of first-aid equipment, cleanliness and, during the winter, inadequate temperatures in certain shops during extreme cold weather.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Contravention etc.	No.	Section	Contravention etc.	No.
4	Cleanliness	9	14	Seats, (sedentary workers)	—
5	Overcrowding	—	15	Eating facilities	—
6	Temperature Insufficient heating No thermometer	7	16	Floors, passages and stairs	17
7	Ventilation	—	17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery	16
8	Lighting	5	18	Protecting young persons-dangerous machinery	—
9	Sanitary conveniences	—	19	Training young persons dangerous machinery	—
10	Washing facilities	—	23	Prohibition heavy work	—
11	Supply of drinking water	—	24	First Aid Provisions	43
12	Clothing accommodation	6	25	Abstract not provided	—
13	Sitting facilities	1		TOTAL	104

(c) REPORTED ACCIDENTS. — The incidents of reported accidents in registered premises during the year totalled 16 non fatal and of a minor nature. Some of the latter did not call for investigation and of the two investigated, two informal warnings were issued and no action was taken in respect of the remaining fourteen accidents.

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS, 1971.

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering establishments open to public and canteens	Fuel storage Depots
Machinery	—	1	1	—	—
Transport	—	—	—	—	—
Falls of persons	—	—	1	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	3	3	—	—
Handling goods	—	2	1	—	—
Struck by falling object	—	1	1	1	—
Fire and explosions	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	1	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	—	1	—	—
Not otherwise stated	—	—	—	—	—

REPORTED ACCIDENTS 1971.

Workplace	No. Reported	Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			No Action
			Prosecuted	Formal warning	Informal warning	
Offices	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail Shops	9	2	—	—	—	2
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses.	6	—	—	—	—	6
Catering establishments open to public and canteens	1	—	—	—	—	1
Fuel storage Depots	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	16	2	—	—	—	2
						14

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

PART ONE OF THE ACT

1. — INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	67	44	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding <u>outworkers'</u> premises)	* 44	159	—	—
TOTAL	113	208	—	—

*Building Sites

2. — CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)	
	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Reme- died (2)		By H.M. Inspector (5)			
		Found (2)	Died (3)				
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	9	9	—	—	—	—	
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	22	22	—	—	—	—	
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	33	33'	—	—	—	—	

PART VIII OF THE ACT

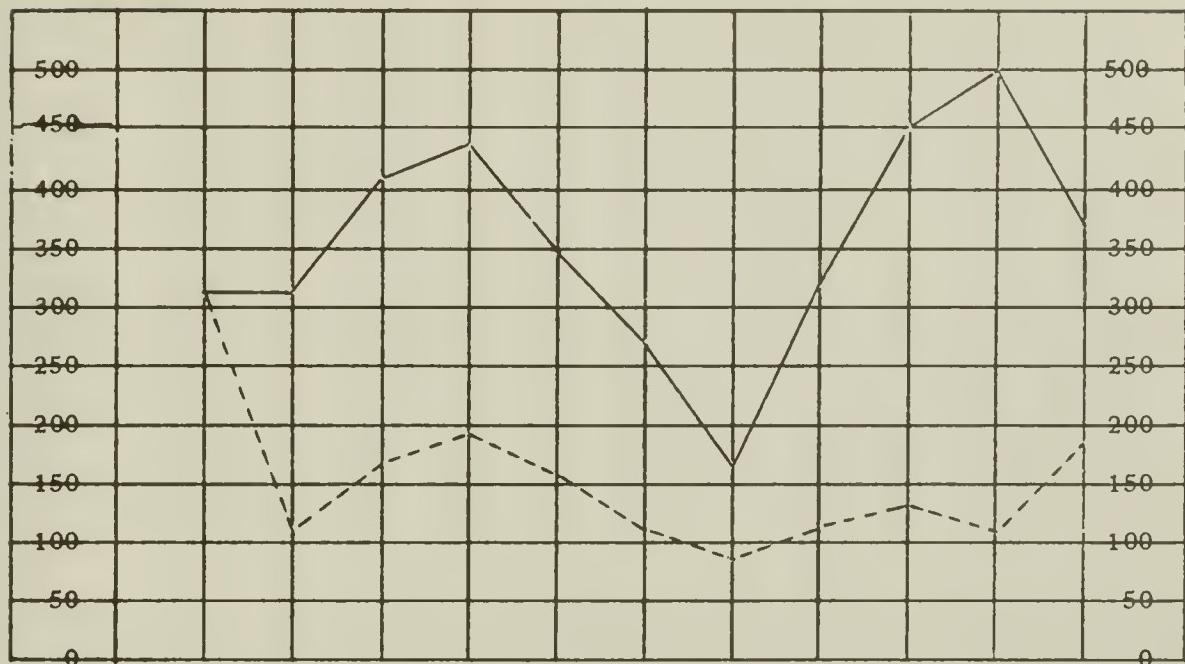
OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110		Section 111			
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel	31	-	-	-	-	-
Making, etc.						
Cleansing and washing						
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
TOTAL	31	-	-	-	-	-

DEPOSITED SOLIDS: ANNUAL MEANS 1961-1971

EXPRESSED IN MILLIGRAMS/SQUARE METRE/DAY

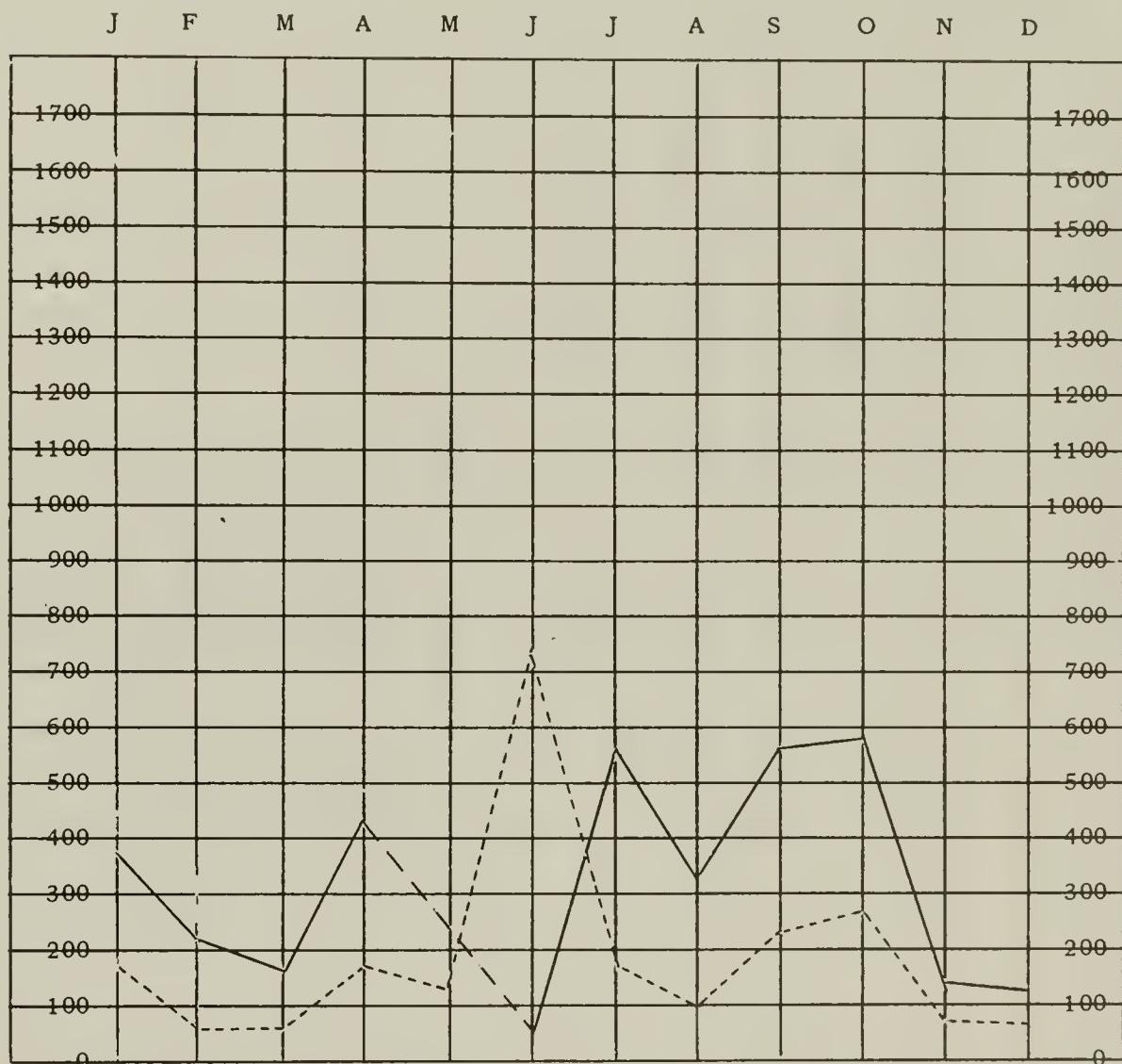
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971



Secondary Modern School -----

3 Byron Road -----

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES – GRAPH OF MONTHLY
FIGURES FOR 1971 EXPRESSED IN MILLIGRAMS PER SQUARE METRE/PER DAY
(CORBY)

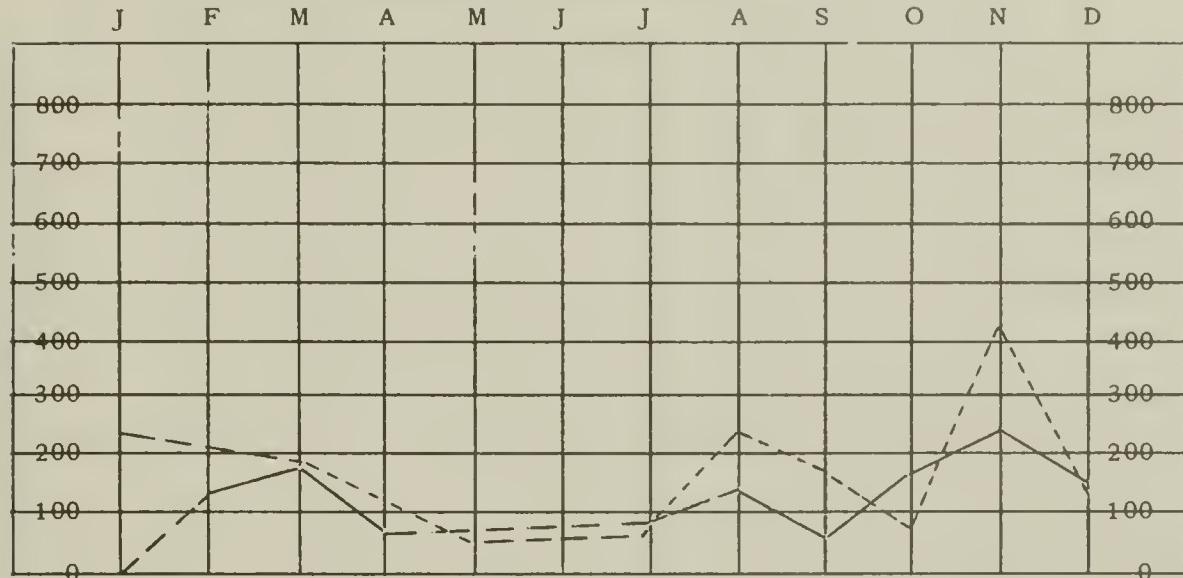


Secondary Modern School _____

3 Byron Road -----

Results not Available -----

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES – GRAPH OF AVERAGE MONTHLY
FIGURES FOR 1971 EXPRESSED IN MILLIGRAMS PER SQUARE METRE/PER DAY
(WELDON)

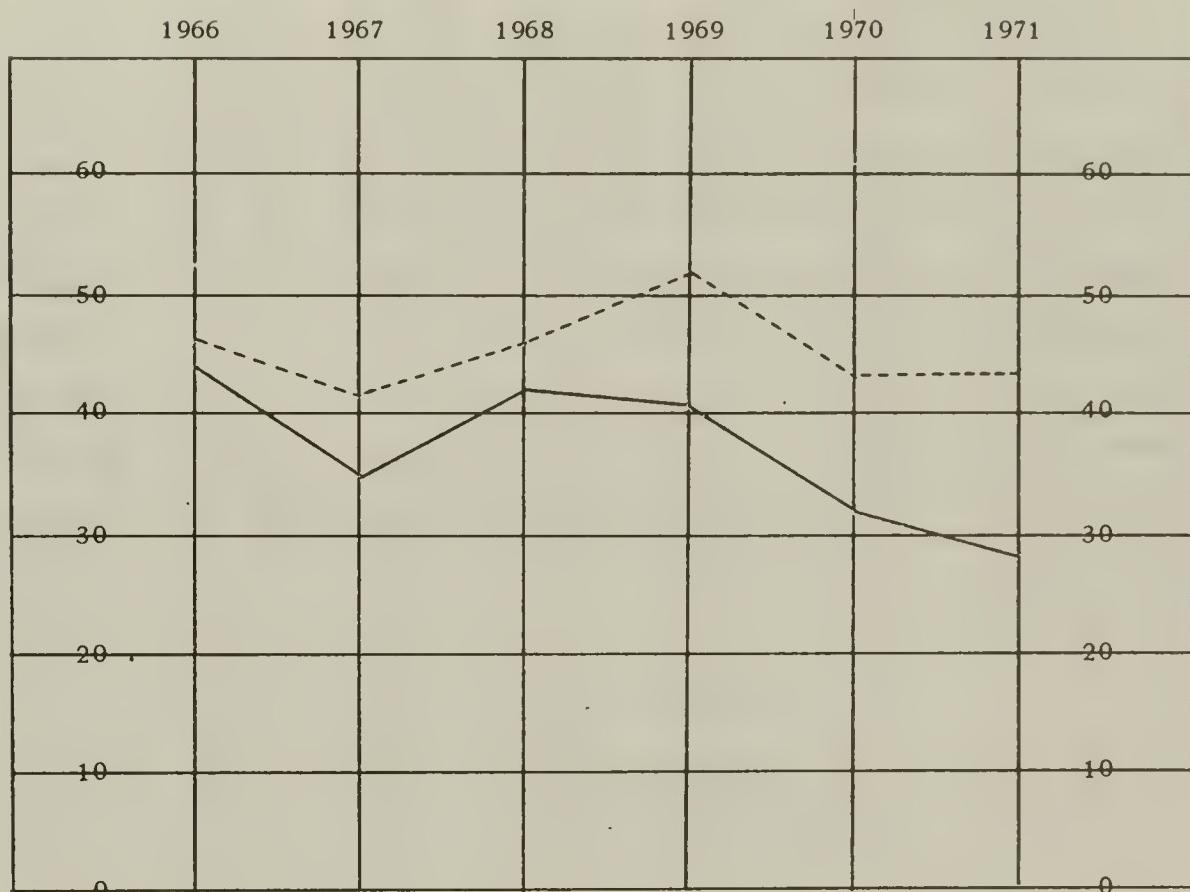


37 Larratt Road, Weldon -----

The Garage, Weldon -----

Results not available - - - - -

ANNUAL MEANS 1966 - 1971
SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE
EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



Smoke _____

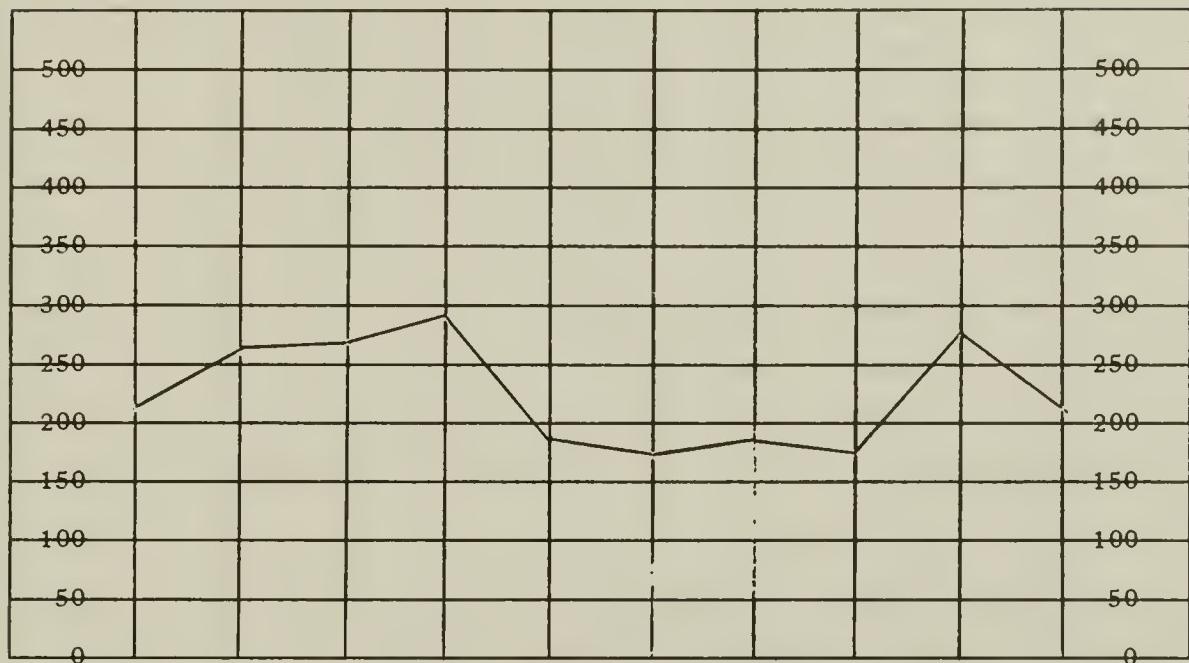
Sulphur Dioxide -----

ALL STATIONS

DEPOSITED SOLIDS: ANNUAL MEANS 1962 - 1971

EXPRESSED IN MILLIGRAMS/SQUARE METRE/DAY

1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971



MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE - 1971

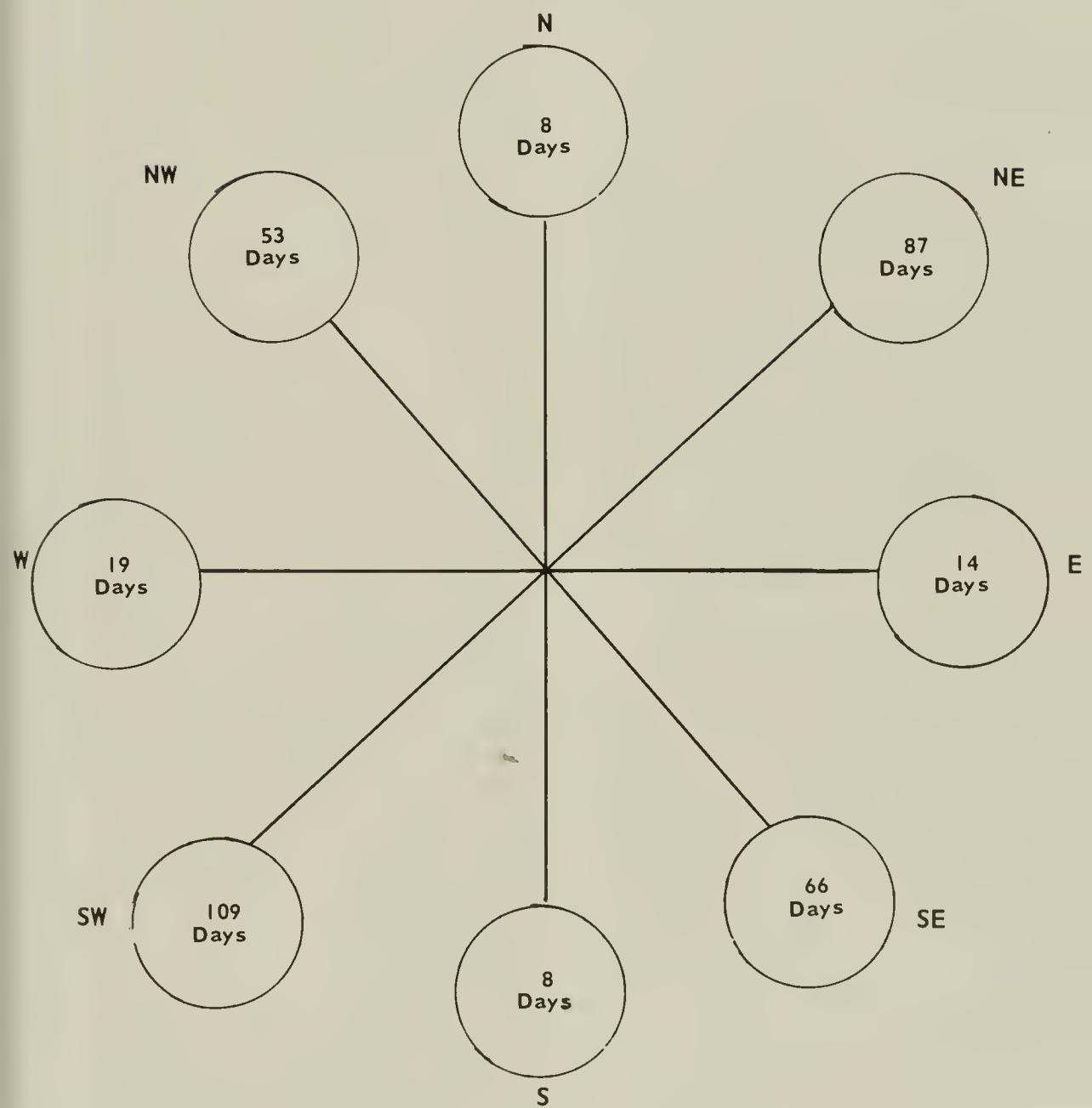
P.G. - Site No. 2 Pen Green Lane
 M. - Site No. 3 Mortuary.

MONTH		SMOKE	SULPHUR DIOXIDE
January	P.G. M.	55 56	45 63
February	P.G. M.	50 52	37 53
March	P.G. M.	27 37	29 61
April	P.G. M.	18 35	35 111
May	P.G. M.	15 18	36 50
June	P.G. M.	13 18	39 45
July	P.G. M.	12 11	23 35
August	P.G. M.	12 12	24 24
September	P.G. M.	28 32	36 53
October	P.G. M.	30 30	31 41
November	P.G. M.	34 41	44 64
December	P.G. M.	38 44	34 76

RESULTS EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

WIND DIRECTION 1971.

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